REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,975.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1874.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable period special contracts may be made.

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Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "SOCOTRA," 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander J. Withers, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd September 1874, at 4 P.M.

September 1874.		September 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Leaves Tuticorin	11
„ Rutnagherry	4	„ Colombo	12
„ Vingorla	4	„ Galle	13
„ Goa	5	„ Negapatam	16
„ Carwar	5	„ Pondicherry	17
„ Mangalore	6	„ Madras	19
„ Cannanore	7	„ Coconada	21
„ Tellicherry	7	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Calicut	8	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Beypore	8	„ Gopaulpore	23
„ Cochin	9	„ False Point	24
„ Alleppy	9	Arrives at CALCUTTA	26

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

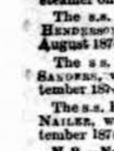
The s. s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, 1874, at 2 P.M.

September 1874.		September 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSREH	23
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Mahomerah	23
„ Guadur	7	„ Fao	23
„ Muscat	9	„ Bushire	25
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bahrein	25
„ Linga	13	„ Linga	30
„ Bushire	15	„ Bunder Abbas .. Oct.	2
„ Fao	17	„ Muscat	4
„ Mahomerah	17	„ Guadur	6
Arrive BUSREH	18	„ Kurrachee	9
		Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. "Burmah," 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14 10	

(2nd Class: Including Wines.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,

BREACH CANDY.

THIS beautifully situated Hotel, with an aspect to the open Sea, has first class accommodation. It is the only Hotel in Bombay enjoying a pure Sea Breeze. Testimonials forwarded on application.

TERMS—Rs. 5 per day.

Fresh Sea Water Baths can be had if required.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 28th August, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE (3,242 Tons, and 600 H. P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on Board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by steamer to London, or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 7th Sept. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALACCA, (1,698 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain S. D. Shallard, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 4th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. COLUMBIAN, 2,283 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain E. G. Stead, will leave for China on FRIDAY, the 28th August, at 8 A.M., calling at Galle and Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ss. ARIEL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No Claims for short delivery or damage will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Ariel.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CARMARTHENSHIRE, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

If Consignees' Boats are not alongside the ship within 48 hours the Goods will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

No Claim of any kind will be entertained after the departure of the ship unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents, Carmarthenshire.

Bombay, 19th August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT FORBES STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will submit to Public Auction, in the premises, lately known as the Australasian Hotel, Forbes Street, a quantity of Furniture the property of a Gentleman, changing his residence. The same consisting of richly carved blackwood drawing-room table of uncommon design and workmanship, half backed library sofas, console tables, teapoys, chairs with and without arms, easy chairs, Lady's work table in mahogany statuettes of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert, Samuel Praying, well executed in marble, fine crayon's painting and engravings in frames, bijouterie, &c., dining room and camp tables, side board and chairs of well-seasoned blackwood, hanging argand lamps and table ditto with solid glass pedestal by Tucker Son's, chamber candleshades, articles of glass, crockery and platedware, a very handsome tubular brass bedstead of Indian dimensions with special double rod arrangements for the adaptation of mosquito curtains, toilet and cheval reflectors, wash stand with French porcelain furniture, gown and cloth presses, towel horses, soiled linen baskets, reading books, coir floor matting, cooking pots and covers, &c., &c.

N.B.—The above articles will be sold bona fide strictly free of reserve.

The above articles are on view now.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th August 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, handsome plated 6 and 8 light chandeliers and argand lamps, pier glasses in gilt frames, &c., at No. 184, Ketwady.

ON FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c, the property of Shaik Sullaman Bin Allee : the same comprises cut glass ware, dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, plated ware, such as, ice pitcher, tea set, tea urn, cruet and pickle stands, tea tray, waiter, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c. Handsomely carved blackwood furniture such as round, pier, and writing tables, set of camp tables, side boards, dining room and drawing room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, gilt full backed sofas, round table, tea poys, plated 6, 4 and single light hanging argand lamps, chandeliers, carpets, flower vases, table ornaments, pier glasses, pictures, a blackwood four post bed tead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, wardrobe, clothes presses, towel horses, &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, a First-class Grand Square Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a full-toned Harmonium, a light Buggy, Horse, &c., at No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, opposite to Messrs. Wheatley, Madden and Co's. Office.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, harmonium, buggy, horse, &c., the property of Captain Clark, changing his residence : the same comprises rich street cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best platedware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet egg frames, tea set, tea tray, a handsome centre piece, a mahogany case containing a set of electro-plated spoons and forks, a set of dessert knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery by "Mappin Brothers," a double barrelled gun by "Green," a six-chamber revolver in case, richly carved blackwood furniture—such as set of dinner table in 4 pieces, side-board dumb waiter, whatnots, screens, circular, pier and side tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome brussels and Cambay carpets, ornaments, Tucker's plated double light argand lamp, a first-class rosewood semi-grand piano by "Broadwood and Sons," a full toned harmonium by "Soundy & Co.," handsome English four-post bedsteads, camp cots, cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, writing tables, dispense articles, cooking utensils, plants, child's perambulator, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A light buggy with chesnut galloway and harness.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL.

On TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, by order of Messrs Jamsetjee Merwanjee & Co., and on account and at the risk of Rustomjee Sorabjee, Ship Chandler,

202 tons, 12 cwts, and 2 qurs Watson Hartley Coal, landed Ex Ship "Cochin" and lying on Frere Bunder.

Also on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 P.M, 401 tons, 3 cwt and 14 lbs, Bebside West Hartley Steam Coal, landed Ex S S "Aristocrat" and lying on Elphinstone Bunder.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Elkington's Plated ware, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome English-built Open Carriage, a pair of Handsome fast-trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at No. 6, Marine Line, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of the late Colonel W. Scott.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th August 1874.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches, Schools, Clubs,	Institutions, Conservatories, Vestibules,	Halls, Corridors, Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited)

Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire, ENGLAND.

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non-conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

Trade Mark—"B. & Co., Leigh" (in diamond).

Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes, or the surfaces of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a desideratum. In Steamers, the heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *twenty-five per cent.* in fuel is effected, and the composition (when properly applied) will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping *without condensation.*

The LEIGH BOILER ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPOSITION

Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World.

For Copies of Testimonials, and all other information, apply to BICKERSTETH & Co., as above.

PETROLEUM LAMPS!

LAMPS. LAMPS.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

THURSDAY, 27th AUGUST.

GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL PROGRAMME.

For the Benefit of the Celebrated American Comedian,

HARRY LESLIE,

Who will appear, for the first time in Bombay, in his Original American Dance,

THE RATTLESNAKE JIG

AND AS

LAWYER GRABEM

IN THE ORIGINAL SKETCH, ENTITLED,

THE COMPETITION-WALLAH.

THE SUSTIWALLAHS! THE SUSTIWALLAHS!

DAVE CARSON

AS

GRAND-FATHER BEN,

WITH NEW LOCAL HITS TOUCHING UPON

THE LATE RIOTS, THE TRAMWAY, THE POLICE, P. W. D., OUR ARYAN BRETHREN, &c., &c.

Mr. HARRY LESLIE, in calling attention to his Benefit Programme, begs leave to offer his thanks for the generous manner in which his attempts to amuse have been received, and trusts the following Bill of Fare will meet the approval of his Patrons.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Children under twelve years of age, Half Price to Dress Circle only.

Doors open at 8 o'clock : Trouble begins at 9.

Stage Manager.........Mr. HARRY LESLIE.

Musical Director......Mr. J. O. PIERCE.

DAVE CARSON'S United Minstrel and Burlesque Album, containing the Bengalee Baboo and 24 other Popular Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniments, can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s and at the doors. Price Re. 1—Original Price Rs. 2.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The NEXT GAME will be on MONDAY, the 31st instant.

W. M. TENNENT, Honorary Secretary.

27th August 1874.

NOTICE.—The CALLIAN CALICO FANCY DRESS BALL will take place on MONDAY, the 7th September next. Rs. 6 a Ticket. Apply to Mr. F. F. LEAN, Honorary Secretary.

Callian, 26th August 1874.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs 175 per SHARE, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after 1st proximo, on production of Share Certificates.

For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited,

A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager, Secretaries.

Bombay, 26th August 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALCUTTA CURRENCY NOTE, No. A/8837896 for Rs. 1,000 has been lost at Calcutta from my shop, at Amurtoola Lane, on the 21st instant Whoever will hand the note in question to CASSUM EBRAM MOORAD, my Agent, without the Fort, Dacca Cazee Street, House No 20, in Bombay, will be handsomely rewarded ; and whoever, after this intimation, may disburse the abovementioned amount he will do so on his own responsibility.

ISMAEL ARAB METAR.

26th August 1874.

NEW VICTORIA PRESS COMPANY OF MADRAS, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, in Sassoon Building, No. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 28th September 1874, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing the Final Account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

GOKALDAS JAGMOHANDAS, Liquidator.

Bombay, 26th August 1874.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY the 7th September 1874 and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, and old Copper Sheathing, &c., &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. B. HEWETT, Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th August 1874.

THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and to elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 9th SEPTEMBER 1874 (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE, Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 25th August 1874.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY. Limited (In Liquidation.)—In pursuance of Section 155 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, we hereby convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Company to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of September 1874, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, for the purpose of laying before the Shareholders the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to the year ending 30th June 1874, and of obtaining their sanction as to the disposal of the Credit Balance of the said Account and as to the Dividend to be paid to the Shareholders therefrom.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE GHANDY, PESTONJEE MERWANJEE, Liquidators.

Bombay, 25th August 1874.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Company will be HELD at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoogly, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of September 1874, at 2 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

(1). For the adoption of the Report of the Directors and of the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Company for the 3 months ended 30th June 1874.

(2) For the declaration of a Dividend.

By Order of the Board,

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 26th August 1874.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 29th instant, to SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, both inclusive.

FOR SALE, a very Handsome SQUARE MAHOGANY PIANO, on the Cross brace principle, by Stodart of New York. A good instrument. Price Rs. 550. For particulars apply by letter to "Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in Marine Lines, only for the month of September. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

TO LET, an entire HOUSE in Rampart Row, with spacious Upper-floor and Godowns underneath. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a very comfortable BUNGALOW, in Marine Lines, either for Four Months or Sixteen Months certain. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

MALABAR HILL.—TO LET, with immediate possession, an Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW on the sea-shore on Malabar Hill. Rent only Rs. 125. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. MARY'S (PENSIONERS') SCHOOL, BELGAUM.—WANTED, MASTER and MISTRESS. Apply to REV. C. WALFORD, Honorary Secretary.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co., PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS, 57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF CARTS TO DELIVER GOODS AT POONA AND SHOLAPORE.

1. TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY, at Poona and at Sholapore Stations, of such CARTS, as may, from time to time, be required, with the necessary Bullocks and men to drive them, for the delivery of Goods conveyed by this Railway to the Poona and the Sholapore Stations respectively.

2. The Contract is to commence from the 1st day of October next, or on a date to be hereafter named.

3. Particulars of the services required, and the amount of Security, and Forms of Tender can be obtained on application personally, or by Agent only, either at the Office of the Agent of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

4. The Tenders, sealed and marked on the outside "Tenders for Carts for delivery of Goods at Poona and at Sholapore," must be lodged in the Agent's Office before twelve o'clock at noon on Saturday, the Fifth day of September 1874. No Tender will be recognised unless it is made upon the form referred to in clause three of this Advertisement.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Boree Bunder Station, Bomby, 25th August 1874.

GOLD AND SILVER WIRE AND THREAD MANUFACTORY.

LEWISHAM, LONDON.

Established upwards of Half a Century.

F. & E. STANTON, (late Arnold.)

Real Gold and Silver Wires and Threads of every description. Bullions, Purls, Spangles, Fringes, Braids, Cords, &c.

Manufacturers of the well-known A. and S. Gold Skein Threads. Terms—CASH ONLY.

CHERBOURG HOUSE,

GREAT MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND.

For the Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen under fourteen years of age.

REV. F. W. YOUNG, M.A., OXON.

(Late Scholar of Merton College.)

TERMS............170 GUINEAS.

NO EXTRAS WHATEVER.

The Rev. F. W. Young would call attention to the significant fact that, out of the small number of twelve Boys, three competed last Christmas for Open Public School Scholarships (value £40, £40, and £8,) and were all successful.

REFERENCES TO PARENTS OF POSITION.

The Vacations are the same as at the Public Schools. Special arrangements for boys from India during the vacations.

The following Gentlemen connected with India have Sons now with Mr. Young :—General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., General Browne, C.B., V.C., Colonel Tickell, and others.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, a comfortable furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, well situated. Could be had for Four Months, from 1st September. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

TREACHER'S BUILDING.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER PLAN KNOWN, BECAUSE

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance ; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at the Company's English rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid ; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance ; with the option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

The Table adopted is the NATIONAL ENGLISH LIFE Table, on this all the "Positive" calculations of rates for each age between 20 and 60 are based, because it is believed to express the value of human life more correctly than any table yet constructed.

With reference to the question of our Indian rates being too low, we have only to state that the following calculation proves them to be fully adequate to meet all claim. A, aged 20 next birthday, effects an Assurance with the Positive for Rs. 1,000, payable at his death ; Premiums, in 5 Annual Payments ; Sum payable, Rs. 91-1-4 every year for 5 years, when the Office will require no more payments from A. Under the Positive system, 20 per cent. of A's Premiums will be kept in the Office for Expenses and Profits, and the remaining 80 per cent. invested in Government Paper at Compound Interest. By the time A has ceased to pay Premiums to the Office, there will be Rs. 410-7-4 invested towards payment of the Assurance, and held by the Official Trustee Custodian of the "Bombay Life Fund."

Thus—The Fund at end of the First Year at 4 per cent.

compound interest will be	...	Rs.	75 12 6
Ditto	Second Year	...	154 9 6
Ditto	Third Year	...	236 8 11
Ditto	Fourth Year	...	321 12 10
Ditto	Fifth Year in Government Paper with Official Trustee	...	410 7 4

The next question to be considered is this,—Seeing that the Life Fund will have already derived from A's payments Rs. 410-7-4 in 5 years, in how many more years will this sum, if put out to compound interest at four per cent., realize a further amount of Rs. 589-8-8, the exact sum wanted to make up the Assurance.

Thus—Rs.	410 7 4	In hand
„	589 8 8	Required
Rs.	1,000 0 0	The Sum Assured—

The answer is, in 22 years 8 months.

From the date, therefore, of A's joining the office, to the time that his payments of premium, turned over at compound interest, have reached Rs 1,000, he has lived 27 years 8 months, and the Positive, as far as it is concerned, does not require him to live any longer, as his money has already realized what the Company, or rather the Bombay Life Fund, is liable for.

The only one remaining point now for consideration is,—What is A's "mean duration" of life in India?

According to Mr. Actuary Brown's investigations in 1871 on the mortality prevailing amongst Europeans in India, an Assurant of the age of 20 has a "*mean duration*" of 31 years 4 months if a Civilian, and of 28 years 6 months if a Military man, so that the Positive, especially in the case of "Civil" expectation, is well within the mark. *Thus*—

	Civil Yrs. M.	Military. Yrs. M.
Mr. Actuary Brown gives A to live	31 4	28 6
The Positive gives A to pay in	27 8	27 8
Difference in favour of the Positive—	6 8	0 10

We are thus enabled to arrange Life Assurance transactions on a really equitable and sound basis—that is, to charge a fair and graduated rate of premium for each year of age ; and by altogether ignoring the harsh system of policy-lapsing, and substituting for it the principle of giving every assurer a definite proportion of the sum assured for each premium paid as an unconditional property, we realize a thoroughly equitable system of Life Assurance, under which every assurer derives full value for all sums paid as premiums, the effect of which on the public generally, when the system is understood, will be to render Life Assurance infinitely more acceptable, and consequently more extensively adopted than it has hitherto been, and correspondingly profitable to the Company.

THE POSITIVE PLAN succeeds in making the Assurance Contract clear, secure, and as little burdensome to the assured as possible : by avoiding all useless and unfair conditions—by setting apart in trust a sufficient portion of the premiums and other assets in Government Securities to meet claims as they fall due—by accepting moderate premiums for a limited number of years, or spreading the payments over a longer period, as may best suit the convenience of assurants—by allowing the assured the use, according to his necessities, of a large part of the premiums—and by making the Assurance transferable without trouble or expense through the medium of the Positive Note, which, like a Bank Note, passes from hand to hand without endorsement or other formality.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED

In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,

With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,

After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,

With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,

Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,

Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THACKER, VINING, & CO., BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NEW BOOKS, STANDARD BOOKS, and MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE of all kinds ordered or supplied from Stock at the rate of TEN ANNAS to A SHILLING of the English selling price, and further advantages offered on all transactions of importance.

NOTICE.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to point out the advantages of Local Agency in procuring books from England ; the Books arrive securely packed, they are forwarded from England with every despatch in cases, all risk of loss is avoided, the expense is little, if at all, greater, and payment is only required on delivery, by which loss in exchange, which under existing circumstances may be said to rule at seven per cent., is saved.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. will be happy to forward, on application, a LIST of all PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS, with their distinctive features, London prices, and reduced terms of supply, to intending Subscribers, either in Bombay or in the Mofussil.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND BINDING.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. undertake the Printing and Publishing of Works for Authors, to whom through their Agencies in England, Calcutta, and Madras, they can present special advantages.

COATS OF ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c., engraved and fitted to portable self-endorsing Presses.

CARD PLATES ENGRAVED and CARDS PRINTED.

BOOKS BOUND in all Styles. BLANK BOOKS made and bound to order.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

(First Floor.)

A perfectly efficient stock of SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, STATIONERY, DRAWING MATERIALS, PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, FANCY GOODS, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, FIRE-ARMS, TRAVELLING, DRESSING, WRITING, AND JEWEL CASES, GAMES, and numerous useful Sundries, all of the very best quality and at moderate prices, is always maintained by additions per each weekly steamer ; the Show Room has lately been entirely refitted, and an inspection of its contents is invited.

NOTICE.—Ten per cent. discount is allowed for Cash in this Department. Goods procured to order from England and charged at the same rates as if supplied from stock.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., in connection with Messrs. W. THACKER & Co. of LONDON, Messrs HICKIE, BARHAM & Co of SOUTHAMPTON, and Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co., of CALCUTTA, undertake all the usual business of General Agency, and place their best Offices at the service of Correspondents.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND ...Messrs. W. THACKER & Co.

AGENTS IN CALCUTTA...Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S NEW SHIPMENT FOR AUGUST.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

New and Choice Materials.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—All the new patterns in this favourite Material, which is cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	Six for	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. Neat Stripes or Spots, the latest designs, fast colour	Six for	28 0	31 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC with Collars attached ; a strong useful Shirt	Six for	22 8	25 8
BEST LONGCLOTH, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, with the new plain Military Front, for Indian washing	Six for	28 0	31 0
FINE LONGCLOTH, Cambric Front and Cuffs, made as above	Six for	22 8	25 8
SILK and WOOL. This quality is the best made, and rarely obtained in this country, neat, plain colours or Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk	Six for	52 0	58 0
WOVE or FANCY PRINTED FLANNELS. The Best Goods manufactured, a large choice for selection, thoroughly shrunk	Six for	49 0	56 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered fronts	From	7 8	8 8

THREE-FOLD LINEN COLLARS,

with extra Deep Turned Edges for Indian Washing.

Pall Mall, Strand, Haymarket, Stand-up	6 0	7 0
The Dux, Harford, Stand-up, Turned Corner	6 0	7 0
The Military Special Moss Collar	6 0	7 0
Shakespeare, West-End, Turned Down	6 0	7 0
The West-End... The Dux ... (Made with neat Cambric Tie attached for wear with Wool Shirts)	6 8	7 8
Best Linen Cuffs (False)	11 0	12 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

Celebrated Sleeping Kit.

Oxford Cloth, shrinkless, cool, and absorbing ; the genuine material	10 0	11 8
Taffa Cloth, equal to the best Spun Silk for comfort, at half the price	10 0	11 8
Best Printed Cambric, neat Striped patterns	6 8	7 8
Best Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Plain or Striped Patterns. These form a most comfortable Lounge Suit for early morning wear	17 0	19 0
Best Silk and Wool, a most valuable material for those who cannot wear Flannel, offering all the protection	17 8	19 8
Spun Silk, the best made, printed in all Colours, a large choice of the latest patterns for selection	23 0	26 0

SUPERIOR HOSIERY.

Gents' Cotton Socks,

Double Feet and Heels.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Per doz.	9 0	10 8
Super do. do.	„	11 0	12 8
Fine Mixed Colours or Fancy Stripes	„	14 8	16 0
Extra Super do. do.	„	16 8	18 8
Best Fancy Stripes	„	18 8	21 0
Best Lisle Thread, plain	„	25 0	28 0
Best Balbriggan do. pure	„	28 0	32 0

GENTS' PURE MERINO SOCKS,

Soft and Shrinkless.

Plain Mixtures (Greys)	Per doz.	15 8	17 8
Superfine Drab or Fawn	„	17 8	19 8
Drab Fancy Stripes	„	18 8	21 0
Extra Super, assorted shades ; a thin comfortable Sock	„	21 0	24 0
Stout Merino, Plain Colours for Sportsmen	„	17 8	19 8

For Dress Wear.

Pure Black Silk Socks	Per pair.	7 8	8 8
Best Black Silk Hose	„	11 8	13 0

Knickerbockers.

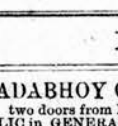
Best Ribbed Merino, Plain Colors, a special article	per pair	4 12	5 12
Cotton Bathing Drawers	„	2 0	2 4

Gents' Banians or Under Vests.

Fine Gauze Merino Banians	Six for	14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony	„	19 0	21 0
Best Super, Manufactured to Asquith & Co.'s Special Order, of the best Merino Shrinkless	„	25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, a Vest of medium substance	„	31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted half silk ; the most comfortable and durable Under Vest made	„	35 0	40 0

GENTS' DRAWERS AND PANTS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Dressed Cotton Pants	24 0	27 0
Super Brown Cotton Trunk Drawers, fitting closely above the knee	27 0	31 0
Fine Summer Merino Pants, medium substance	35 0	42 0
Super Do. fitted with Belt Bands Double Wove Seats for Riding	42 0	48 0
Stout Grey Shetland Merino Pants	31 0	37 0
Bathing Drawers, Fancy Striped Cotton, per pair	2 0	2 4



THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.



NOTICES.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

HULSE'S

SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES :—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.

Watches and Clocks of every description.

Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.

Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.

Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS

ADAPTED FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.,* the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS,

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....5s. 10d. per oz

Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „	at 6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at 6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at 6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;

Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;

Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;

Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PEN.

By Dealers all throughout the World.

THE PATENT VERMIM ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS

Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

		Rs. per doz.	qts.
STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	...	30	„
Laubenheimer	...	15	„
Steinvein	...	20	„
Liebfraumilch	...	20	„
CLARETS—Chateau de Frands	...	14	„
Chateau Leoville	...	24	„
Chateau Lafite	...	28	„
Vray Canon	...	18	„

STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.

Do. do Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CASH PRICES OF WINES, &c.

	Rs.
Fine Sherry	18, 22, 25
Very Superior Old Sherry	28, 36
Choice Old Sherry	28, 32, 36
Good Port, recently bottled	18
Fine Port	27
Superior Old Port	32
Fine Old Madeira	32
Fine Pale Marsala	16
Fine Moselle	20, 24, 27, 32
Superior Sparkling Moselle	30, 32, 38
Fine Hock	16, 22-8, 24, 25, 27
Very Superior Hock	30, 38, 40
Superior Sparkling Hock	32, 40
Finest Champagne	36, 42
Claret	9-8, 12
Fine Claret	15, 20
Very Superior Claret	25, 30
Burgundy	18, 22, 24, 28
Fine Sparkling Burgundy	36
Sauternes	18, 22, 30
Chablis	16
Choice Old Brandy	27
Fine Pale Brandy	20, 24
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	24
London Gin	16
Scotch and Irish Whiskey	18, 20
Finest Old Hollands Geneva	13-8, 24

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE !!!

TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM LIVER !!

Dr. DAVE CARSON, D. C. M.,

WILL BE HAPPY TO RECEIVE VISITORS

EVERY EVENING, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

FEE, FROM RUPEES 4.

For Diploma, see *Deccan Herald,* Aug. 19th.

Theatre Royal, Grant Road, August 24th.

NOTICE.

COCOANUT-DAY.—In consequence of the extension and fencing in of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line as far as Colaba, the Hindoo Public are informed that it will be difficult for them to have access to the Sea-shore of Back Bay for the purpose of their ANNUAL COCOANUT CEREMONY on the 27th instant. They are therefore recommended to make their Cocoanut Offerings to the Sea on the harbour side near Moody Bay.

The Public will not be prohibited from having access to Back Bay by way of the limited space between the Chowpatty Level-crossing and the foot of Malabar Hill.

FRANK H. SOUTER, Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 24th August 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank, Her Majesty's Treasury, Public Debt Office, and Government Savings Bank will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th August 1874.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAY :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,

P. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,

D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,

J. SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,

M. LANDON, Manager.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,

Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limited,

W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 19th August 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through in connection with the Messageries Maritime and Netherland India Steam Navigation Companies from Bombay to the principal Ports in Java and Australia, via Galle and Singapore.

Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 *per cent. only deducted.*

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.

No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11th SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER, PARI MUTUEL, 1874.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.

No. 1. P M to back horses to win.

„ 2. „ „ „ be in the first three in the Doncaster St. Leger.

(5) Five per cent. deducted for Umballa Race Fund.

To close at noon (gun fire) on the 16th September 1874 ; telegrams attended to up to that time.

First half notes not acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 50, or upwards.

Full particulars to be had on application and states of the "Pari Mutuels," showing amounts of transactions to date, forwarded on receipt of a stamped *directed envelope.*

Applications to be addressed, and money orders, drafts, &c., &c., to be made payable

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa St. Leger Sweep, Umballa.

☞ Please give full particulars and write legibly.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC AND REINSURANCES INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.

NEW SEASON'S 1873-74.

THE COMPANY are the appointed Agents for the Celebrated TEAS grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited, Kumaon, who have gained 9 medals and 10 prizes for "superiority of quality" at Exhibitions in India and England.

		Cash Prices. Rs. as.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known speciality from the Kousanie Gardens	2 lb. pckts. / 5 lb. catty	3 12 / 9 0
SOUCHONG, Finest		
HYSON, Young (Green)	1 lb. pckt.	2 2
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest		

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY THE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

DAVE CARSON'S BENGALEE BABOO and other SONGS, in one Book. One Rupee, free by post for Stamps.

SOUNDY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 85.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 49

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,

1st of JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26TH AUGUST 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed as it opened, dull, Surats heavy, but Reuter's quotations are unaltered. This morning's report is quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 8,000. In New York Mid Uplands is still quoted at 16¾ cents., but futures are again ⅛ to ¼ c. per lb. lower. The stock of cotton at the American ports yesterday was 114,000, a reduction of 11,000 bales since Friday last.

The advices by the Mail arrived to-day have nothing of a special character respecting cotton prospects, which we have not already learned by telegraph. The American crop reports were most favourable, and having heard nothing of a contrary character since, we may safely conclude that a full yield is now all but a certainty. The favourite crop estimates are now about 4 millions of bales, and the experience of this year shows very clearly, that with this, and a good Indian crop, supplies are more than equal to the world's consumption.

The position of Manchester trade continues to give rise to gloomy anticipations. Yesterday's report, while making no change in nominal quotations, speaks of stocks accumulating in Manchester, a state of things which can scarcely fail to react severely on Liverpool. Hitherto the production has been fairly met by heavy shipments to India, but the extent to which the leading Eastern markets have been overdone is rapidly closing up that outlet, and it would be no matter for surprise to learn soon that manufacturers had been driven to adopting short time.

A further payment into the Bank of England of £150,000 was made yesterday, making £445,000 since the last return.

Consols this morning opened at 92¾, an advance of ⅛; French Rentes at 99¼, an advance of ⅛. Bar Silver is unaltered at 58d. per ounce.

In STERLING EXCHANGE no alteration has taken place to-day. For 6 months' sight paper on London we quote:—Bank Bills 1s. 10¼; Credits 1s. 10½d; Documents 1s. 10 11/16d. per rupee. Demand Bank bills are comparatively favourable for remitters, the quotation being 1s. 10 5/32d. per rupee. On Calcutta no transactions are reported, demand we call 1/16 premium, 60 days' sight ⅛ discount. China 60 days' sight Mercantile drafts are at Rs. 219 per 100 dollars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very quiet. Nominal rates are:—Fours Rs. 103¼; Fours and a half 104¼; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼.

The SHARE MARKET is dull with little doing. Land shares are in some demand at slightly higher prices, but these form the exception, other descriptions being dull and lower.

COTTON is depressed, no purchases on European account having been reported. Prices are nominally unchanged, but Rs. 2 under quoted rates would probably lead to business. The arrivals since Friday have been 1,917 bales.

FREIGHTS show a further decline. Reiets by the "Boldon" have been offering at £2 without leading to business. Steamers £2.

The PIECE GOODS MARKET is quieter but fairly steady. Only a limited business is doing, but holders show little disposition to accept lower prices.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 22nd August 1874.
Open 428¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	32,181	0	0
Merchandise	19,451	0	0
Electric Telegraph	356	0	0
Total Rs.	51,98*	0	0

Corresponding week in August 1873.
Open 411¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	37,486	0	0
Merchandise	16,891	0	0
Earth Trains	443	0	0
Electric Telegraph	398	0	0
Total Rs	55,218	0	0
Decrease Rs	3,230	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ship KNIGHT COMPANION, 1,469 tons, Captain J. Roach, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with 39,490 Indian maunds of salt and a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain R. Gavin, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Captain Leckie and servant, Captain Wise and two servants, Miss Giles and ayah. For Guader—Assistant Apothecary E. Loane. For different—Fifty-three deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. SUMATRA, 1,406 tons, Captain E. Christian, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez with the English Mail and the following cargo:—4 boxes specie, 2 cases glass, 3 cases gold thread, 4 casks wine, 2 cases boots, 18 bales twist, 1 cask brandy, 1 case umbrellas, 7 packages samples, 2 casks beads, 1 case stationary, 245 packages piece goods, 49 packages stores, and 207 packages merchandize.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Sumatra (s)	Christian	Suez, Aug. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Pera'a (s)	Jones	
	Punjaub (s)	Gavin	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Knight Companion, Roach, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
21	Ferntower (s)	Shiell	Cardiff, July *.
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Baldwin	Chandbally, Aug 20.
	Lallah Rookh	Gilliat	Coveloug, Aug 15.
	Jeanie Douglas	Walker	London, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
21	City of Brussels		
	Mary		
	M. Bird,		
	James G. Pendleton		
	Migrator		
	Cingalese		

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
June 1 Deerhound, ss, Cassum, from sea.
July 12 Ascana, ship, Hadwin, from Cardiff.
31 Duneden, ship, McLaren, from Cardiff.
Aug 1 James Livesey, Clark, from Liverpool.
1 St. Olaf, ss, Pederson, from Cardiff.
6 Kwang Tung, B.M., Elton, from Perim.
7 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
8 Euphrates, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
13 Golden Age, ship, Quicke, from Liverpool.
14 Muriel, ss, Powell, from Bombay.
14 Amazone, ss, Powtal, from Marseilles.
14 Malacca, ss, Shallard, from London.
14 Yeddo, ss Owen, from Bombay.
14 Glenlyon, ship, Erskin, from Cardiff.
14 Celebes, ss, Barton from Batavia.
15 Flora, ss, Marcovich, from Trieste.
15 Red Gauntlet, ss, Dewbury, from Bussorah.
16 Delhi, ss, Lee, from Bombay.
16 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Hongkong.
16 Coral, ss, Ridder, from Batavia.
17 Coromandel, ss, Maby, from Kurrachee.
17 Glenlyon, ss, Templeton, from Hankow.
18 Convoy, Fch. F. S., Malcor, from Saigon.
18 Chanticleer, ship, Nacoda, from Jedda.
19 Harrison, ss, Blackburn, from Batavia.
19 Sumatra, ss, Christian, from London.

Aug. DEPARTURES.

13 St. Olaf, ss Pederson, to Bombay.
17 Dupleix, ss, Monge, to Mauritius.
14 Euphrates ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar.
14 Muriel, ss, Cowell, to Liverpool.
14 Amazone, ss, Powtal, to China.
14 Malacca, ss, Shallard, to Bombay.
14 Yeddo, ss, Owen, to Liverpool.
17 Celebes, ss, Barton, to Amsterdam.
15 Flora, ss, Marcovich, to Bombay.
18 Red Gauntlet, ss, Dewbury, to London.
17 Delhi, ss, Lee, to Suez.
16 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Suez.
16 Coral, ss, Ridder, to Amsterdam.
17 Coromandel, ss, Maby, to London.
17 Glenlyon ss, Templeton, to London.
18 Convoy, Fch. F. S. Malcor, to Toulon.
19 Harison, ss, Blackburn, to Rotterdam.
19 Sumatra ss, Christian, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
Deerhound, ss, Cassum, from sea.
Ascana, ship, Hadwin, from Cardiff.
Duneden, ship, McLaren, from Cardiff.
James Livesey, Clark, from Liverpool.
Golden Age, ship, Quicke, from Liverpool.
Glenlyon, ship, Erskin, from Cardiff.
Chanticleer, ship, Nacoda, from Jedda.

DAILY IMPORTS—26TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona, s, 12 casks zinc sheet, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
King Arthur, s, 72 boxes smoking pipes, Gulamally Shurufally; 10 barrels paint, Abdoolhoosein Abdoolrahim.

FROM LONDON.

Carmarthenshire, 409 bundles straw paper, John S Elmore and Co; 125 cases old tom, Nusserwanjee Aspandiarjer.
Malacca s, 9 cases sherry, Grindlay Groom and Co; 12 cases claret and 12 cases sherry, H W Williams; 27 cases sherry, 3 cases rum, 15 cases claret, 21 cases port, and 40 cases champagne, Carler Palmer and Co; 2 cases saffron, Ardasir Cursetjee Dady and Co.
Bokhara, s, 8 bales paper, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Yeddo, s, 24 cases brandy, Ardasir Cursetjee Dady and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora, s, 20 cases paper, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Victor, 171 cases tobacco, Abdoolhoosein Golamhoosein.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 100 boxes brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Marian Moore, 65 bales old gunny rags, Hormusjee Pestonjee.
Boadicea, s, 30 bales wool, Abdoola Momun; 15 bales wool and 14 bales cotton, Sealy and Co; 66 bales cotton, Sewlall Motilall; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co; 76 bales cotton, Sewchund Motichund; 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 100 bales wool, Ebram Noordin and Co.
King Arthur, s, 323¾ cwts coir matting, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 201 cwts horns, Soomar Natha; 66 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum; 150 bales cotton, Dwarkadass Mooteelall; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 83 bales cotton, Nenchund Khimchundbhoy; 159 bales cotton, Mooljee Lilladhur.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive, s, 660 cwts. wheat, Essabhoy Ahmed; 2 cwts mowra seed, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 283 bags pepper, P. and O. Co; 10 bales hides and skins, Shuriff Durvesh; 4 bales skins, Rehimtoola Goolam Mahomed; 12 bales hides and skins, Sukoorbhoy Futtaybhoy; 20 bales hides, Mahomedjee Adumjee; 5 bales hides, Abdool Rehmon Ahmed; 5 packages T. shells, Goculdass Hurjeewan; 162 pieces and 1 bundle ivory, Munishunker Harryshunker; 3 packages ivory, Ascuron Khaingar; 7 bundles ivory, Nundram Bhograz; 9 cases P. feathers and 3 cases M. of P. shells, Nenseebhoy Gangjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra, s, 258 bags coffee, P. and O Co.
Khedive, s, 12 cases shawls, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra, s, 160 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra, s, 996 bales cotton and 953 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

St. George, 210 cwts rags, Pragjee Heerjee; 2,250 cwts linseed, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian, s, 92 bundles sharkfins and 8 bundles fishmaws, Khulfan Abdoola; 9 bundles fishmaws and 93 packages sharkfins, Ludbhoy Khakee; 75 bundles sharfins, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 13 cases fishmaws and 439 packages sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 8 packages fishmaws, 329 packages sharkfins, and 9 cases hingda, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 20 packages vermillion, Joomlbhoy Lalljee; 15 cases vermillion, Ruzubally Allifuza; 69 packages olibanum and 25 cases vermillion, Ludbabhoy Chuttoo; 36 bundles genda horns, Ludhabhoy Ebram; 1 bundle genda horns and 1 bundle Samuda stone, Eduljee Aderjee; 456 pieces ivory, Jairaz Peerbhoy; 70 packages sandalwood, S and D. B. Futtakia; 20 cwts. sandlewood, S. N. Talatee; 9 cwts sandalwood, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co; 26 bales twist, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 25 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 5 bales twist and 23 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 287 pieces ivory, Nursee Kessowjee; 310 pieces ivory and 32¼ cwts genda horns, Currimbhoy Ebram; 39 packages country soap, Hajee Ebram Fuckeer Mahomed.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 26th August, 4-40 P.M.—French mail steamer Golconda from Bombay arrived.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 24th August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 24th August, 11-42 A.M. Latest date from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 24th August, 10-19 A.M.; via Turkey, 23rd August, 10-50 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkey line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 26th August, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north, thermometer 82.

CARWAR, 26th August, 4 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 83, barometer 29 91, rainfall 20 cents.

MANGALORE, 26th August, 10-10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind east, south-east, east, north, north-west, thermometer maximum 82, minimum 75, wet bulb 77, barometer 29-80, rainfall 37 cents.

TUTICORIN, 26th August, 5 P.M., weather fair, wind west, thermometer 91, barometer 29·75.

VINGORLA, 26th August, 5-2 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west mild, thermometer 85, rainfall 24 cents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SURG. MAJOR R. C. THORP, M. D, Civil Surg. Kulladghee, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure, in November next.

LIEUT H. P. YOUNG, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN G. THOMAS, Madras Staff Corps, Surg-Major T. P. Wright, Bengal Medical Establishment, and Captain R. H. S. Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps, are allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to them by the Government of their own Presidency.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to confer on the undermentioned individuals the medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, under the provisions of G. O. 182 of 1873:—Sergeant Thomas Austin, Sergeant Instructor, East Indian Railway Volunteers; Magazine Sergeant Thomas Mace, Barrack Sergeant William Egan, Barrack Sergeant John Hobhouse, Barrack Sergeant Thomas Axe, and Barrack Sergeant Matthew Green; Sergeants Charles Harris, Michael Nagle, Jeremiah Saxon, Henry Martin, George Bennett, Henry Martin, Alfred George Fernby, Samuel Corbett, Charles Thomas Hobbs, and Thomas Radford, of the Commissariat Department.

OUR readers will be interested in the following statement, which comes to us on the best authority, in reference to the distribution of the 3,024 officers of Staff Corps and local armies in the three Presidencies, on the 1st of this month. There were:—

219 General Officers and officers in receipt of colonel's allowances, of whom 22 are holding appointments.
184 in the Army Staff and in departments of Army Administration.
1,027 serving with Native Regiments.
397 in civil or political employ.
133 in the police.
61 in the Public Works Department.
232 in miscellaneous employment.
161 on sick furlough.
454 on furlough on private affairs.
90 Field Officers doing general duty.
66 Lieutenant-Colonels residing in England on full pay.

3,024

—*Pioneer.*

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 23.

Rennick, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Monghyr.

AUGUST 26.

Hastings, Captain, 2nd Sikh Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Jamieson, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment N. I., to join, from Aden.
Ray, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 26.

Leckie, Captain, 56th Regiment, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Harvey, Surgeon, Madras 11th Regiment N. I. to join, to Nagode.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 22.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr D Fitzpatrick, Depy Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept, rejoined his appointment at Simla, with the permission of the Govr Genl in Council, on the 10th instant.

Maj W Lance will officiate in the 1st grade of Depy Comrs during the absence on privilege leave of Col J M Graham, or until further orders.

Maj E Y Walcott will officiate in the 3rd grade of Depy Comrs during the absence on privilege leave of Maj W S Clarke, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and appointments are made in the classified list of the Political Department:—

Maj C K M Walter, Political Agent of the 1st class, to officiate as Resident of the 3rd class. Capt P W Powlett, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as Political Agent of the 1st class. Lieut Col M Thomson, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as Political Agent of the 2nd class. Capt C A Baylay, Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as Political Agent of the 3rd class. Capt E Molloy to officiate as Political Asst of the 1st class.—With effect from 21st Jany 1874.

Capt H M B Burlton, Political Asst of the 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as Supy Political Agent of the 3rd class, from date on which Maj Mayne delivered over charge of office of Cant Mag of Morar, and is posted to Morar as offg Cant Mag.

Lieut H O Woodhouse, 2nd Wing Subn and Offg Qr Mr of the 9th N I, is appointed to officiate as Political Asst of the 3rd class, and is posted to Morar as Offg Asst Cant Mag.

Dr R Brown, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be Political Agent of the 2nd class. Capt W J W Muir, Political Asst of the 1st class, to be Political Agent of the 3rd class, vice Dr Brown. Capt J W Ridgeway to be Political Asst of the 1st class, vice Capt Muir.—With effect from 24nd Aug 1874.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for one month, beginning on the 18th Aug 1874, is granted to Mr E J Dean, Supt, Govt Printing.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Maj Quintin Dick Parsons, Bl S C, Asst Inspr Genl of Railway Police, Bengal, for two years.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years granted to Capt J R McK Homfray, of the Genl List Infantry, Wing Subn, Bhopal Battalion, is cancelled at his request.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lieut Joseph Philip Crampton Neville, Bl S C, 2nd Squad Subn, 14th Bengal Lancers, for two years.

Col T James C B, Bl S C, is confirmed in the appointment of Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.

The following appointments are made:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Capt C J Griffiths, 1st Wing Subn (on furlough), to be Wing Officer, vice Capt E C Codrington, appointed 2nd-in-Comd and Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Capt W B Aislabie, 1st Wing Subn, 1st Sikh Infantry, and Offg 1st Wing Subn and Offg Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Capt Griffiths.

Capt Aislabie will continue to officiate as Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt Griffiths, or until further orders.

1st Sikh Infantry

Lieut F G Maltby, 2nd Wing Subn and Offg Qr Mr, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Capt W B Aislabie, appointed 1st Wing Subn, 3rd Sikh Infantry.

Lieut C J S Whittall, of the 63rd Foot, a candidate for the B S C, to be 2nd Wing Subn on probation, vice Lieut F G Maltby.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Capt J B Slater, 1st Wing Subn and Offg Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to officiate as 2nd-in-Comd and Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt E C Codrington, or until further orders.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion)—Capt J M Sym, Qr Mr, to officiate as 2nd-in-Comd and Wing Officer during the period Maj H P Close may officiate as Comdt of the 4th Punjab Infantry, or until further orders.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

Dated the 10th August 1874—Granting Lieut J J F Cumming, R Artillery, Subn, No 2 Horse Light Field Baty, Hyderabad Contingent, leave for 30 days from the 29th July 1874, or date of departure from Bolarum, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the President in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointment in the Marine Dept as a temporary arrangement and until further orders, with effect from the 17th July 1874:—

Mr R D Yates, Branch Pilot, to officiate as Extra Asst Master Attendant and Agent for Transports, and Agent for Govt Consignments, vice Mr C W Warden, permitted to retire from the service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Morrison, Assistant Controller of P W Accounts, Punjab, Offg Asst Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, during the absence of Capt Moberly on privilege leave.

Mr S J Josephs, Asst Supt, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Supt 3rd grade during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Supt B C Bailey, or until further orders.

Mr F Barnes, Depy Controller of P W Accounts, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 1st Aug 1874.

Mr E Hoeltzer, Asst Supt, 1st grade, Persian Telegraph, has been allowed by the Secy of State special leave up to the 31st Oct 1874, in extension.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

RAWLINS—August 5th, at Laburnum Cottage, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, the wife of T H. Rawlins, Esq, of a son.

BIRTHS.

LLEWHELLIN—August 19th, at Mozufferpore, the wife of George Llewhellin, Esq., of a son.

WILCOX—August 19th, at "The Manse," Mussoorie, the wife of Major E R C Wilcox, B S C, of a daughter.

WOLLASTON—August 20th, at Burrakur, the wife Neville Wollaston, Manager Burrakur Coal Association, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOYD—BARKER—August 18th, at Calcutta, by the Rev W C Bromehead, Senior Chaplain of St John's Church, G D Boyd, Esq, to Margaret, widow of the late Captain A Barker.

DEATH.

SMITH—August 18th, at Hursingpore, Tirhoot, the infant son of Edward Stace Smith, aged 5 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1874.

WE publish this morning the only two documents required to complete the history of the Bombay Riots. One is the despatch in which the Government of Bombay comments upon the Parsee memorial, and attempts to refute charges which the Secretary of State has since declared to have been well-founded; the other is the covering despatch of the Government of India, in which the defence set up by the local Government is most severely criticized. The version given by Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues of the events of February, and of their own conduct during the riots, may be taken for what it is worth. We should only be playing the braggart after Alexander's fashion, when he—

Fought all his battles o'er again,
And thrice he routed all his foes,
And thrice he slew the slain,

if we were to take the trouble to expose the petulant misstatements of a set of weak politicians who seem to be destitute even of the saving grace which can make some atonement for blunders by a frank confession that they have been committed. We have, however, been curious to see the exact terms of the now famous profession of faith made by the Government of this Presidency regarding the employment of military force to suppress civil disorders. It must be granted that Sir Philip Wodehouse has the courage of his convictions; and, though we are inclined to believe that the whole theory of the duty of a Governor to hesitate about calling out the troops was an afterthought, invented to supply a philosophical excuse for Sir Philip's simple inability to understand what he ought to do, still, having once adopted the opinion that the troops should be kept in reserve till the police have been overpowered by the mob, he puts it forward boldly enough. "We therefore," thus runs the despatch, "avow it to be our opinion that military force should not be brought into active "operation against rioters unless or until it is "known or has been shown that the civil force "at the disposal of the authorities is unable to "overcome them; and we assert, without fear of "contradiction, that in no single instance in "these riots was it found that the police could "not master the rioters as soon as they acted "in a body against them." This is the proposition from which the Secretary of State has expressed his "distinct dissent;" and it will now be observed that the Government of India repudiated, in even more emphatic language than Lord Salisbury's, the doctrine "that it is right to wait until it has been shown "that the police are unable to check a riot, or, "in other words, to allow the rioters for a time "to remain unchecked, before calling in the "assistance of the military force." Lord Northbrook and his colleagues also disagree with Sir Philip Wodehouse as to the sufficiency of the powers placed by law in the hands of Government, but it would certainly have been more satisfactory if they had quoted texts of law to support their view instead of making a bare assertion. It is due to the Governor of Bombay to say that, bearing in mind the fate of Governor Eyre, English officials may well be chary of taking upon themselves responsibilities in excess of the strict limits of their legal powers; and the recent extension to the Presidency towns of those sections of the Criminal Procedure Code which treat of the dispersion of unlawful assemblies seems to suggest that there was at all events room for doubt as to the precise nature of the powers possessed by Governors of Presidencies.

But no new principle of law has been introduced in these sections of the Criminal Procedure Code; their only purpose is to set forth more distinctly the meaning of the old law; and we consider Lord Salisbury was justified in saying that that law is in harmony with the principle laid down in his despatch. The jurists of Gunnesh Khind, however, contend, we understand, that the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code will not bear the interpretation put upon them by Lord Salisbury and Lord Northbrook. For, it is said, the magistrate is only authorized by section 481 to "require the assistance of any person, *other than "any European or native troops of Her Majesty*, "for the purpose of dispersing an unlawful as-"sembly." How then, asks Gunnesh Khind, can it be the duty of a Governor to call in the aid of military force at the beginning of a riot? But we do not know that any one has ever advocated the shooting down of rioters the first moment they show a determination not to disperse. The Government of India explains what is the right course to take with a clearness that should make a magistrate's duty plain to the meanest understanding. "We conceive," they say, "that in India, on the first apprehension of "any serious riot, the right course is to assemble "such a military force as will show those who "are disposed to break the peace that any at-"tempt of the kind must be ineffectual, and to "make use of that force promptly if occasion "should require it." The troops should always be looked upon as a reserved force, but this reserve ought to be immediately available in case of need. Our Governor's own experience has shown him that the mere presence of the troops in a town in which there is any excitement prevents disturbances from breaking out; for, after he had made up his mind to call out the troops, Bombay became perfectly quiet. Why, then, did he not assemble a force sufficient to reassure peaceful citizens and overawe malcontents "on the "first apprehension of a serious riot"? He could still have ordered the police, first of all, to charge any unlawful assembly; and then, if they had been driven back, he would probably have been convinced that it was "necessary "for the public service to cause the "assembly to be dispersed by military "force." And Section 483 provides that "no magistrate shall be held to commit any "offence by ordering the dispersion by military "force of any assembly the dispersion of which "he regards, on reasonable grounds and in good "faith, as necessary to the public security"—words which leave to the discretion of the magistrate the choice of the right moment for employing the military to aid the civil arm. But it must be obvious that the Gunnesh Khind policy of keeping the troops out of the way till the police are thoroughly beaten may put it out of the magistrate's power to use military force effectively at the right moment, and that the opportunity of saving the population of a great city from massacre and pillage might be lost while a too scrupulous Governor was making up his mind whether he should be justified in summoning the troops from their barracks to the scene of disorder. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the mere presence of the troops would restore order; while a petty advantage won by the mob over an unsupported police force would involve the State in great danger. We have given to Sir Philip Wodehouse's case an examination which is, we trust, impartial: and it appears to us undeniable that a man holding the views which his friends attribute to him, and still unconvinced that a military force ought to be called out "on the first "apprehension of a serious riot," is quite unfit, we will not say to be Governor of a province, but to hold any appointment in which the lives and properties of any of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in India are committed to his care.

Not content with defending himself, the Governor of Bombay in his despatch chose to throw on the Government of India the blame of having rendered the police of this city inefficient by taking away the imperial grant-in-aid of £10,000 a year. As the matter has been freely discussed of late in Bombay, we would call our readers' attention to the Government of India's indignant reply to this accusation. It is expressly stated in their despatch of the 2nd of June that the sum of £10,000 a year for the police of Bombay is included in the provincial allotment, and that the local Government has chosen to "withdraw this sum from its "original purpose." We are sorry that the Government of India should have declared this misappropriation to have been made "in "the exercise of the discretion committed to "the local Governments under the system of "provincial services"; for the Decentralization Resolution certainly did not extend to the local Governments discretion to confiscate imperial allotments made for special purposes. In fact, it is a contradiction in terms to say that an imperial grant was sanctioned for the police of Bombay, and that the local Government had discretion to take this grant away. We hope that the Government of India will reconsider this question, and withdraw a discretionary power which has been so indiscreetly used. A Government which, as it now turns out, has recently had the hardihood to propose the levying of a provincial income-tax in order to avoid the inconvenience of cutting down extravagant expenditure on civil buildings, is not fit to have any power at all.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE vessels that left this port homeward bound from February until the end of March, by the reports to hand, appear to have suffered most severe weather, and it is feared the ship Contest, Captain Carruthers, which sailed 20th February last, has foundered with all hands. This loss, we are glad to hear, will not be a severe one for our local Insurance Companies, as the greater part of the cargo was insured at home; but the claims for sea damage will prove very heavy, as private letters report that the vessels lately arrived at Liverpool are discharging their cargoes in a very sea-damaged state.—From Lloyd's list, we gather that the Glenhaven, Forshaw, from Bombay for Havre (cotton), put into Port Elizabeth June 25th with rudder damaged and mainyard sprung, having encountered a WSW gale on the 21st, between Plettenburg Bay and Cape St. Francis (30 miles south of Grenadier's Cap). The rudder was condemned, being gone in the neck and split. The vessel's topsides were strained. The surveyors recommended that the cargo should not be touched, and an attempt would be made to ship the new rudder without disturbing the cargo, but it would probably be necessary to lighten the vessel. The surveyors also recommended a new mainyard, and that the vessel should be caulked where necessary. She was expected to be ready for sea again about July 11.—Liverpool, Shrewsbury, which arrived at St. Helena July 4 from Bombay, and proceeded for Liverpool 18th July, had experienced a cyclone on May 6, in lat. 8 S, long. 81 E, during which she lost two topsails and foretopgallant-sail, and the ship was very much strained; she also encountered very heavy gales off the Cape of Good Hope, which caused great detention. The cargo is said to be badly damaged.—Pegasus of London, Powell, from Bombay for Liverpool (cotton), put into Port Elizabeth June 25, and reported having experienced heavy weather from WSW on the 21st, in lat. 35 S, long. 22 E, during which her rudderhead was sprung and main rails were broken. The surveyor's report also stated that she had topsides strained, but no serious injury. The broken rudder was landed, and on July 1 a new one was being made. She would not require to discharge any cargo if it were found possible to ship the rudder without unloading. Should the weather continue fine, it was thought that the vessel would be ready for sea about the 6th July.—St. Olaf (Norwegian steamer), arrived at Aden 2nd August from England (coal), after having been aground on Jubbal Teer; she backed off without damage when the tide rose after lightening by throwing 200 tons of coal overboard.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 7TH AUGUST.

PARLIAMENT has been prorogued to-day. This first session does not afford much ground for congratulation to the Government and their friends. Better far would it have been for them if they had followed their first inclinations, and simply done nothing but keep in the saddle; immediately they launched forth into great legislative undertakings they showed their weakness. I have already pointed out that, of the six proposals made in the Queen's speech, one only has come to anything, and that—the Licensing Bill—has been a most unsatisfactory measure. It showed the excellence of the bill which was passed by the last Government, and it has done nothing towards allaying the irritation of the publicans and the lower class of drinkers. I have also pointed out the mistake which Mr. Disraeli made with his Endowed Schools Bill, and the alarm which he created by his proposal to re-introduce the principle of army purchase. But even these blunders have been capped by the events of the present week. On Friday last Mr. Gladstone proposed to strike out of the Public Worship Bill a proviso which had been introduced in committee giving an appeal to the Archbishop if the Bishop refused to entertain a complaint made to him. The Prime Minister was not present in the House, or left soon afterwards, and in the division which followed Mr. Gladstone was supported by Mr. Hardy, Mr. Cross, and every Cabinet Minister who was present. The Government "whips" tried to induce their party to accompany them into the same lobby, but Protestant feeling prevailed over Government influence, and Mr. Gladstone's proposal was defeated. The Lords however took it up, and at the instigation of the Marquis of Salisbury the proviso was thrown out. On Wednesday the Commons proceeded to discuss the Lords' amendments, and the scene which followed has seldom been equalled. The Premier—notwithstanding that his colleagues had voted with Mr. Gladstone for the rejection of the clause on Friday—strongly supported the vote of the House, and declared that if the session were not so far advanced he would have fought the Lords' amendments to the bitter end. He did more, he singled out the champion peer through whose influence mainly the proviso had been thrown out, and though the noble Lord was Mr. Disraeli's own colleague he assailed him in the most bitter and the most unsparing fashion. The House was fairly staggered to hear Mr. Disraeli's onslaught upon the Marquis of Salisbury! He described the noble Lord as one who "did not measure his phrases;" as a "master of jibes, and flouts, and sneers;" who hoped that by "taunting respectable men like ourselves" with being a "blustering majority" he would stimulate the *amour propre* of the Commons and induce them to take such a course as would defeat the bill. But those who knew Lord Salisbury when he was but a member of that House were acquainted with his "manœuvres," and (Mr. Disraeli added), "I hope they will resent the contemptuous phrases of my colleague." The excitement which followed the delivery of this speech was intense. Never before had a Premier been known to speak thus of the most powerful member of his Cabinet. What was the cause? and what would be the result? The cause no doubt arose out of Mr. Disraeli's known loyalty to the House of Commons. In spite of his Toryism he always shows a wholesome regard for the privileges of the Commons and a distaste of "My Lords' amendments." In this instance he was stung by the expression of Lord Salisbury about "blustering" majorities, and it is also currently believed that underlying these causes were differences in the Cabinet. Lord Cairns's disavowal of Mr. Disraeli's representations that the draughtsman was responsible for the obscure wording of the Endowed Schools Bill was the first inkling which we had that the Cabinet was not working in strict harmony. It then oozed out that a small section headed by Lord Salisbury was very reactionary, and that Mr. Disraeli found it difficult to keep them in order, and of all things in the world the India Councils Bill is said to have been a subject of discord. Representations were made to Lord Salisbury by some of his colleagues that this measure ought to be considerably modified, and his own Council also took the means of letting him know that they were of the same opinion. It was in consequence of this joint pressure that the last clause in the bill was so entirely recast, and that the measure was reduced to a simple proposal to increase the number of the Viceroy's advisers. The causes, therefore, of Mr. Disraeli's onslaught were not limited to the irritating expression about "blustering" majorities; the right hon. gentleman was also expressing his plain unvarnished feeling towards an old deserter who had caused him much trouble and anxiety since he returned to his allegiance.

On the night that this speech was delivered the Ministerial white-bait dinner came off at Greenwich, a revived institution which Mr. Gladstone's serious way of looking at things had led him to recognise as an unnecessary frivolity. But neither Mr. Disraeli nor Lord Salisbury was present at the fish dinner. All that evening and all next morning the clubs were full of expectation that Lord Salisbury would resign, and that we should see a repetition of some of last year's events, when the close of the session was followed by important Ministerial changes. But this was not to be. Lord Salisbury on the very next day (yesterday) gave a personal explanation as to the very basis of Mr. Disraeli's censure. He denied having used the offensive expression upon which the Premier had built his criticisms, and he was magnanimous enough not to say a single word about his chief for having commented upon his extravagant language and temper. So "all's well that ends well." The incident is, however, another illustration of the weakness which has developed in the Government camp during the latter days of their first session. Wednesday's interest in the Commons was not entirely centred on the events just described. On the Opposition side we had Mr. Gladstone castigating his late Solicitor-General, Sir W. V. Harcourt. There has already been some sparring between the two in the course of the session, though mostly upon the side of Sir William Harcourt. On Wednesday, however, Mr. Gladstone produced the pickled rod, and laid upon his adversary with the most unsparing severity. Never before has the ex Premier delivered such a lashing, and I must confess that the House most thoroughly enjoyed it. Sir W. Harcourt seems to think that Protestantism is the cat which jumps the best at the present moment, but nobody else upon his own side was disposed to recognise Mr. Disraeli as the sole champion of Protestantism. And when he flattered Mr. Disraeli by telling him that he need not care for his Cabinet, for he made his Cabinet, and it was not the Cabinet who made him Premier, Mr. Gladstone's bile was seen to rise, he twitched about in his seat, he smiled grimly upon his "late Solicitor-General," and by and by he—crushed him.

The proceedings at the fish dinner which followed these interesting scenes were private, and we know not who obtained the wooden spoon or the China mug. We can only divine that the feelings of that merry Conservative Party at the Ship were none of the most pleasant. Neither the work of the session, nor the speech of Mr. Disraeli, nor the awakening spirit of Liberalism which has recently been setting in, would form a subject of much congratulation. Happy will the Ministry be that they have reached the end of the first chapter of their labours, and that the recess is unlikely to yield any topics which will provoke much anxiety.

As the session drew to a close there was the usual influx of Indian subjects. I have already referred to the India Councils Bill, and to the changes which Lord Salisbury at length felt compelled to make in it. The debate upon the Indian budget provoked far less interest than that measure, and, but for the angry collision between Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Mr. Grant Duff about the country-house at Poona, the budget would have been just as dull as usual. Lord George Hamilton led the debate in a manner which won the approval of many who were once disposed to think that he was not sufficiently strong for his post, and I must confess that the experience of the session has placed him in a far higher estimation than he occupied when he commenced his duties. The financial policy which he explained as that of the India office—the rendering of the Indian Government as independent as possible of the opium revenue; the equalisation of the incidence of taxation; the alteration of the exports and customs duties; and the provision of a million and a quarter a year to meet the contingencies of famine—has given general satisfaction. In fact, the general feeling here confirms the hopes that were expressed in the first instance of Lord Salisbury's appointment. The result of the Government's negotiations respecting the Peninsular and Oriental mail contract will not, I suppose, be so satisfactory in India as it is in England; save among the shipping interest which competes with the P. and O. the contract is cordially endorsed. The nation is bound to pay the Company £450,000 a year till 1880, and any departure from that contract must be a matter of bargain, and there must of course be two parties to a bargain. The Company were by no means despairing suppliants, and the universal opinion is that the Government has done the best which was possible under the circumstances.

The O'Donoghue has a quarrel on hand with the Home Rulers. The chief ground of attack by the latter is based upon the fact that the member for Tralee has deserted them, and they thereupon abuse him for having changed his opinions. It is singular that the champion of the Home Rulers in this matter is Mr. Mitchell Henry, of the well known firm in Manchester. How would Mr. Henry's recent speeches and opinions compare with his speeches and opinions expressed in 1868, when he contested the city of Manchester! He is as great a political renegade as the O'Donoghue, and it is only his purse and his hospitality which enable him to be of such vast service to many of the other Home Rulers (for it is few people who have anything to lose who are Home Rulers) that enables him to maintain the position which he occupies among that party.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 7TH AUGUST.

THE Parliamentary Session is at an end. Ministers went to Osborne yesterday, and the Queen's speech was settled. As far as the army is concerned the deliberations of the Senate during the last five months have been singularly devoid of interest. The recommendations of the Memorials' Commission were not attended to, because Mr. Gathorne Hardy was forced to give almost his exclusive attention to matters which have as much affinity to the Army as the Parsee and Mahomedan disturbances in Bombay have to the locking out of the farm labourers in Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk; but he is the chief working man in the Cabinet, and is always expected to be at the beck and call of the Premier when any tinkering and hammering have to be performed in the House of Commons; so bill after bill relating to questions of the highest importance to military men had to be abandoned, always, however, with the promise that next session hopes deferred should be rapidly brought into a state of fruition. There will be, I am convinced, much sowing during the coming autumn, and there will be a bountiful crop early in the spring. I apprehend that the year of grace 1875 will be one long to be remembered for good by the British Army. The weak will be made strong and the strong will be strengthened.

The Aldershott summer manœuvres have now been finally closed, and our *Io Pæan* has been sung in praise of all who have participated in them by General Sir Hope Grant. The drills at the Curragh are to go on until the end of September, when there will be a thorough change of the regiments stationed in the sister island, where, I am glad to say, peace, if not happiness, reigns. Home Rule unlike Fenianism appears to have no attraction for the soldier. I may as well now tell you how the troops at Aldershott are to be brigaded during next winter. The 1st brigade will be composed as follows:—Cavalry, 14th, 20th and 21st Hussars, 1st Battalion 23rd Fusiliers, 38th Regiment, 78th and 79th Highlanders; the 2nd Brigade, 1st Battalion 15th Regiment, 84th Regiment and 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade; 3rd Brigade, 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment, 2nd Battalion 21st Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment, and 47th Regiment, with its proper *quota* of Artillery. We have here the nucleus of an army capable of doing anything but an impossibility. I have in my time seen specimens of nearly all the Asiatic and European troops in existence, I am not going to draw any minute comparisons; but when I was a boy there was a doggerel like the following very much in vogue:—

"One Frenchman lick two Portuguee,"
"One Englishman thrash all three."

Experience has tended very much to confirm me in the opinion that the spirit of the old verse is as true now as it was in days gone by. If our men when in action would, however, only refrain from treating their enemy with too much contempt, their successes under fire would be even greater than they have hitherto been. I must crow a little bit. Our Artillery is admittedly the finest in the world, and the Great Napoleon said, "Provided with infantry like that of the English, I would conquer the universe;" and did not our Cavalry with their bare breasts knock over the Cuirassiers of the Guard at Waterloo; and again, will not the charge of the Light Brigade live in story and more than vie with the doings of that great *Sabreur* Murat? It may be a mythical anecdote, but it is firmly believed on the north side of the Tweed that Bonaparte in his *mauvais quart d'heure* on the heights of *Mont St. Jean*, while watching the magnificent charges of the Scots Greys, was heard to exclaim, "*Oh! ces diables de Chevaux Gris.*" With careful training and taking care not to expect that boys can do the work only to be accomplished by men, the "Bays," "Chesnuts," and "Greys" of our day will not when called on to act fail to emulate the deeds of their gallant predecessors.

I briefly in a late letter alluded to the death of a Bombay Artillery Officer, General F. Schuler, who departed this life at a patriarchal age. I do not know if your statistics will lead you to the conviction that "Gunners" as a rule are the longest lived set of individuals in the Imperial Army; but mine have led me to that belief. I will not venture to assign a reason for the circumstance (I do not positively assert it as a fact), but perhaps I can partially account for it so far as I am concerned. I am indirectly interested in an accumulation of "Dead men's shoes." Major-General Trevelyan, C.B., Royal Artillery, is to be appointed Colonel Commandant in the room of the deceased officer just mentioned. The General, when compared with the late General Schuler, is a mere boy, as he only entered the army in 1820. I will not trouble you with the dates of his various promotions, but it took him forty-seven years to reach the rank he now holds. I have no lengthened record of his services, but those for which he is chiefly noted are when he commanded the Artillery Brigade at the assault and capture of Reshire, surrender of Bushire, and other engagements during the Persian Campaign of 1856-1857. After the battle of Kooshab he commanded the rear guard to Chugudduck. He was mentioned three times in despatches. He has been created a C.B., and has one medal with clasp. The subjoined brevet promotions have taken place owing to General Schuler's death:—Lieutenant-General G. Campbell, Colonel Commandant Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be General; Major-General Sir George Balfour, K.C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Lieutenant-General; Colonel D. Reid, 23rd Brigade Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Major-General; Major O. T. Burne, C.S.I., half pay late 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain T. Phillips, 18th Hussars, to be Major. It is stated, on what appears to me substantial foundation, that whatever may be some of the contemplated changes in the Army there is no intention to meddle with the regulation by which a Major after five years' service in the rank is now permitted to retire on half-pay.

Colonel W. H. Seymour, C.B., who accompanied the 2nd Dragoon Guards to India and served during the various mutiny campaigns, including the siege and capture of Lucknow and subsequent operations, has been unexpectedly appointed to command the Cavalry in Ireland. He had previously been present at Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, siege and surrender of Sebastopol, so, for his age and rank, few officers now in existence have been more frequently under fire. He is a C.B., and has numerous medals and clasps.

Major W. C. Justice resigns the very desirable post of Town Major at Devonport for the purpose of accompanying Sir Charles Staveley to Bombay as Aide-de-Camp. Major Justice is not new to India—he also served during the Indian Campaign of 1857, and was present at the siege, storm and capture of Delhi. Captain C. K. Brooke, 15th Regiment, is to go out to China as Brigade Major, in succession to Captain Walker of the 99th Regiment. Captain Brooke is one of fortune's favourites, he has not yet completed twelve years in the army. Colonel the Hon. F. Thesiger, C.B., of Abyssinian fame, has succeeded Major-General Lord Alexander Russell, C. B., in command of the Shorncliffe Camp. Colonel Thesiger is, as the French say, *bien decoré*. He is a Companion of the Bath. He has the Crimean, Sardinian and Turkish Medals. He holds the 5th Class of the Medjidie, and finally the Medal granted for the capture of Magdala. How he escaped the Legion of Honour when Napoleon the 3rd was so profuse with it, I know not, unless Colonel Thesiger's rank at the close of the Crimean war was not sufficiently high as to warrant its disposal upon him.

A new phase in the Volunteer doings of the year has now commenced. I allude to the assemblage of the non-Royal Artillerymen at Shoeburyness for a week's practice. I was down at Southend last Saturday and three following days, and was an eye-witness of some of the proceedings of the men. I was both gratified and surprised at the smartness and appearance of the men.

Lord George Hamilton on Monday brought forward the Indian Budget in a speech which for its lucidity and general ability has been rarely equalled. Members on both sides of the House were loud in its praise. I will not touch upon this important subject further than it refers to the army, and the allusion to this was of the minutest character. Lord George stated that the expenditure for the year 1874-1875 showed an excess of £5,951,050 over income, but that the amount spent upon the army had never been so small since those years of retrenchment, 1843-44. He added that the military expenditure since the year 1868-1869 had been reduced by upwards of a million. This was entirely due to economical administration; but still they had the satisfaction of maintaining the European forces as effectively and as numerously as heretofore. The Marquis of Salisbury had also given his sanction to a scheme for accelerating the retirement of officers to which Lord Northbrook attaches great importance as supplying the keystone to future reforms with regard to the native army in India. It does not appertain to my province to touch further upon the question of Indian Finance, but I cannot help referring your readers to a most unseemly passage of arms which took place between Mr. Grant Duff, the Duke of Argyll's factotum while at the India office, and one of your former Governors, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. It is not for me to pass an opinion, but you who are on the spot will be best able to judge whether the first named gentleman was justified in insinuating that the last should be compelled to account for the non-existence of nine lacs of rupees. It is to be regretted that Sir Seymour lost his temper and his dignity at the same time. Surely as so large a sum as nine lacs of rupees cannot drop through the bottom of a palanquin without giving some token of its whereabouts, some trace of it should be found. What an outcry there would have arisen if some poor Military Engineer had not been able to account for the disappearance of nine rupees, let alone this mighty amount of nine lacs. Of course Sir Seymour must accept the challenge thrown out to him, and his cry until this strange affair is cleared up will be, "Come on, McDuff, and &c." It must be a war *à outrance*. The tone about India throughout the debates and out of doors was on the whole cheerful, but India is very badly represented in the House, and to the lamentable ignorance which pervades Parliament on Indian matters may be attributed the easy manner with which superficially informed men contrive to slide through the mazes of that which even to the well instructed has the look of a labyrinth. If India could only send a few Home Rulers to St. Stephens,—what a loud cry could they not raise against the custom of introducing at the fag end of the Session the financial statement of a huge Empire involving an expenditure of upwards of £50,000,000! If Ireland were India there would be a howl in Parliament Square which would send an echo to College Green. We want more representatives of Indian interests on both sides of the House, not that I would wish on his own account and on that of others the return of poor old Colonel Sykes to his terrestrial seat; but we do require at least a dozen more Sir George Balfours to give us the benefit of their matured judgment on questions which can only be mastered by a lengthened residence in one of the three Presidencies.

On Sunday, the 2nd inst., there died at Newport, Isle of Wight, at the early age of 49, Major-General Sir Henry Tombs, K.C.B., V.C., Royal Artillery, lately Commanding the Oudh Division. Harry Tombs, as he was familiarly called, was one of that bright band of heroes reared in poor "Old John Company's army" which came to the fore in that dread hour of need when treachery and mutiny stalked across the land. He was buried this day in the beautiful burial-ground of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight. The daily papers have been loud in his praise, there are breaking hearts for him; and—"Mine were nought had I such to give." He leaves a widow, the sister of as fine a fellow as there is in the Navy—Harry Stirling, late Commodore on the Australian station. Poor Tombs' complaint was a dreadful one—Cancer in the mouth. He came home about three months since for medical advice, and no one, judging from outward appearances, could have supposed that he was suffering from a mortal complaint. He was a fine specimen of a gentleman and soldier. He has gone to his grave loving and loved.

The following have been declared by the Civil Service Commissioners the successful candidates in the recent open competition for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—

No. in order of merit.	No. in order of Examination	Name.	Total.
1	133	George Anderson Carr	7,508
2	56	George Huntly Blair Gordon	7,460
3	145	Joseph Oxley English	6,846
4	120	John Chancellor Bampfield	6,610
5	114	Charles Alexander Anderson	6,483
6	71	Arthur James Kelly	6,414
7	136	William Harry Turton	6,350
8	16	Thomas de la Haye Brotherton	6,225
9	170	J. J. Hewson	5,890
10	20	John Francis Craig	5,711
11	59	Henry Knox Cheales	5,619
12	155	Edward Charles Stanton	5,596
13	92	John Arthur Henderson	5,365
14	77	Hugh Edward F. Heneage	5,443
15	60	Francis Gleadowe Stone	5,320
16	82	William Charles Pollard	5,095
17	143	Francis Edwin Sinclair	5,065
18	22	Charles Hamilton Pelly	5,0 6
19	35	Arthur Cairnes Daniell	4,966
20	23	Charles Mervyn Barlow	4,960
21	132	Clarence Thomas Irving Noble	4,923
22	150	Frederick Haulton Ward	4,91[illegible]
23	83	Henry Breen	4,888
24	84	Hubert Kench	4,866
25	144	Henry Townshend Butcher	4,846
26	122	Henry Bowden Gundry	4,830
27	98	George Gregory Simpson	4,820
28	97	Walter Vavasour Faber	4,810
29	53	Arbuthnot James Hughes	4,784
30	64	Francis John Fox	4,731

The missing Baronet to whom I alluded some time since died suddenly on the 14th of July at the "pigsticking" town of St. Joseph in Missouri.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, 25TH AUGUST.

ON Monday the Legislative Council had a hard day's work, but to-day, when they finished the second reading of the Wuttundars' Bill before tiffin, and did a like service for the Regulation of Jails' Bill in the afternoon, they had a harder. You may wonder how a Bill of over fifty sections could be despatched in three hours, but if you consider that it would not look well if it appeared that criminals or other occupants of jails had friends among the members of the Legislative Council, and that moreover the said members find legislating such a bothersome task that they prefer to cram two days' work into one, you may judge that there are reasons after all why the Jails' Bill should be so quickly hustled down the official passage and the door slammed upon it as if it were a European loafer. The discussions on the Wuttundars' Bill were as dreary and monotonous as ever. The only excitement that was thrown into them was caused by the Rao Saheb, who already promises to be a worthy successor to the lamented Mr. Narayen, and to become an "odious comparison" to his colleagues, the Hon. Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee and the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay. The two last mentioned new members of Council may be very respectable gentlemen, and have very commendable gifts as pacificators between quarrelling communities, but as their lovingkindness for their fellow men will scarcely have an opportunity of being poured upon the heads of any of the legislators, it is difficult to see the qualities for which they have been elected to assist in framing laws for our guidance and better behaviour. Your readers are probably aware that a wuttun is an estate in land or emoluments granted in lieu of the performance of certain services in villages on behalf of the State or the villagers themselves. As a rule these wuttuns have fallen out of the possession of one person and are sub-divided into several principal shares; moreover, it often happens that one of these principal shares is sub-divided into infinitesimal shares. As it would appear that all the wuttundars cannot perform the service in respect of which the wuttun exists the wuttundars must elect a representative to officiate. To facilitate business Government have to register the names of wuttundars who are entitled to choose an officiator. Rao Sahib contended that not only should the principal sharers have a voice in the election, but also the sharers in the fraction of a wuttun. This brought out the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman with a statement about the great defects in the registers which the Government officers had framed in the past, and a contention that the evil of bad registers could not be remedied unless the number of wuttundars was made as limited as possible. The Rao Sahib's cry of justice for the small wuttundars found no favour with the Council, and the subject dropped. When, however, the section came on for consideration which seeks to enact that for the fault of the officiator a whole wuttun may be confiscated, he showed once more to the front. He pleaded—and surely there is great justice in the plea, however much the Government of Bombay may find it expedient to throw it aside for the sake of certain Jesuitical reasons—that, for the fault of one man, it would be unfair to make others suffer who may have had no knowledge of or participation in the malpractices of the officiator; and that it would be specially unfair to do so, when it had just been decided that the minor wuttundars were to have nothing whatever to do with the election of an officiator. The Rao Sahib moved an amendment to the effect that the officiator's emoluments alone should be the penalty of his misdeeds, but it was rejected after a division in which all the Europeans, with the exception of the Hon. Mr. Bythell, voted against the proposition and all the natives in favour of it. After this the Bill met with little or no opposition in its further progress. After tiffin the Hon. Mr. Rogers moved the second reading of the Jails' Bill, and by six o'clock the Council finished it, but not before the display of some sharp tactics by official whippers-in, who seemed to be determined that the Bill should be read a second time with little or no discussion. The Council have now adjourned, but will probably meet again in a fortnight or three weeks.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST.

...astern is now at Newfoundland, ...ill commence laying the cable. ...c cable steamer Faraday leaves ...to-day.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 26TH AUGUST.

The s.s. Gwalior with outward Indian mails left for Bombay this afternoon at two o'clock.

LONDON, 25TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, Surats heavy.
The London Cotton Market has been dull.
Fair Dhollera, 5½d.
The Manchester Market has been flat and little doing. Stocks are accumulating.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s. 6d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 0½d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92⅛.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	99¼.
Bar Silver	58.

The sum of £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.
The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Emblehope and Yeddo.

THE great outlaw Mokha, the local paper tells us, was set free from the Lahore Central Jail on Friday last.

COLONEL T. JAMES, C. B., is confirmed in the appointment of Controller of Military Accounts in Bengal.

THE office establishment of the Director of State Railways will be removed to Agra on the 1st of September next.

COLONEL J. G. TOUCH, of the Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed a Member of the Bonus Compensation Committee, during Colonel Gillilan's absence on privilege leave.

THE last proceedings in the Williams' libel suits at Fyzabad occupied the Court for four whole days, after which the further hearing was adjourned till the 31st instant.

IN the place of the Fine Arts Exhibition, visitors to Simla will this year, we are told, be gratified by a sight of the curiosities brought back by the Yarkand Mission from Kashgar.

MR. R. B. SHAW, accompanied by Dr. Scully, reached Leh on the 8th instant. They were welcomed by a salute of thirteen guns. After a stay at Leh of about ten days, Mr. Shaw purposes starting for Yarkand.

THE Honourable the President in Council is pleased to extend to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Cantonment of Secunderabad the provisions of Act XI. of 1874 (An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure).

PRESSURE on our space compels us to hold over for a day some official papers showing how resolutely the local Government continues to urge the Government of India to sanction the construction of the Rajpootana Railway.

WE have received by the mail a copy of the P. and O. Company's new contract, and find that the Brindisi mails will still be carried by way of Alexandria, not through the Suez Canal. Only the Southampton mails will take the Canal route.

ACCORDING to the Ladakh Diary the trade returns of Ladakh for the past month show a total of Rs. 3,34,750, and for the past six months Rs. 6,55,934. These figures show an increase of Rs. 67,600, as compared with the corresponding six months.

WRITING on the subject of Indian Cavalry Reliefs, the Army correspondent in London of the *Pioneer* does not think it likely that the 18th Hussars will be sent home, or that the 14th will come out, in the winter of 1875-76. It is possible that five, instead of four, Infantry battalions will be relieved.

DURING the half-year ended the 31st of December last, there were 5,669¾ miles of railway open in India, the gross earnings on which amounted to Rs. 3,33,81,623, and the expenses to Rs. 1,88,58,985, leaving net earnings amounting to Rs. 1,45,22,638. The total train mileage run was 7,246.903 miles.

THE Lord Bishop of Calcutta arrived at Simla, the local paper tells us, on the 19th instant. No salute was fired on the occasion of his advent. On the 21st a Confirmation was held at the Church, when seventy candidates presented themselves for Confirmation. Of these, there were 39 ladies, 5 gentlemen, and 26 boys.

AN Octacamund paper says that there is a well grounded rumour that His Excellency the Governor of Madras proposes a tour through the Wynaad by Nediwuttum to Calicut, and up the Western Coast, afterwards visiting Cochin and returning by backwater to Trichoor, and thence by rail to Madras early in November.

THE rainfall during last week was very heavy in Central India. Several streams running into the Chond river caused a sudden rise in that river of twelve feet, which has done injury to the bridges and works on Holkar's State Railway. The rainfall at Indore is twenty-eight inches to date. Lieutenant-Colonel Swindley, of the 15th Hussars, was on a visit at the Residency.

THE Municipal Committee of Lahore, who lately advertised for a municipal engineer, have, a contemporary hears, appointed Mr. Leslie Clark, C. E., from among 48 candidates. Mr. Clark is well known in the Bombay Presidency in connection with the G. I. P. Railway, Bombay Drainage Works, and other projects. Lahore is now entitled to hope for a decent system of drainage, which, from the facilities offered by a good water supply and convenient levels, ought not to be difficult of organisation.

THE *Indian Observer*:—It is reported that a new Law of Evidence is being unofficially compiled by a gentleman amateur at Bhowanipore, who was once an attorney's clerk and now supposes himself to be King Solomon. The value of the work may be gauged by the following extract, which is said, on rather dubious authority, to be a true one:—

Section I, para. I.—Always believe a perjured witness, provided you *think* there is the least probability of his story being true.
Section I, para. II.—Always disbelieve an apparently honest witness, provided you do not absolutely *know* that he is telling the truth.

THE Petroleum Gas-producing Apparatus was tried yesterday evening, as announced, and, as far as we have learnt, the experiment was satisfactory. Twelve of the ordinary street lamps on the Queen's road, north of the Church-gate Station, were lit by the petroleum gas. The flame appeared of a somewhat more yellow hue than that afforded by the coal gas, and the light shown compared favourably with it and burned steadily. Some of the Municipal officers were present, and we believe expressed their satisfaction.

A SPECIAL telegram from Shillong to the *Englishman* says, it has been definitely settled that the Viceroy leaves here not sooner than the 26th instant. The delay is owing to inability of the steamer to reach Gowhatty sooner. Doctor Macdonald, Deputy Surgeon-General, died on Wednesday evening last week. A durbar for the Khasi chiefs and native officers of the regiment was held on the 21st. Everything went off satisfactorily. On the following day the Viceroy laid the foundation stone of the new Church. The *élite* of the station were present. The proceedings were a little tame.

MR. CONSUL GRANT, in his report for 1873, says that Brindisi has become the most important port of call in the Adriatic for the mail steamers of several nations, and it is undoubtedly the most convenient one, owing to its geographical situation, fine harbour, and quay accommodation. The shipping now consists almost entirely of mail steamers. Of 709 vessels, measuring 330,000 tons, which entered the harbour in the year 1873, 403, measuring 293,000 tons, were mail steamers subsidized by England, Austria, and Italy respectively. In the course of the year these steamers conveyed, to and from Brindisi, 12,849 passengers, which is 5,624 less than in the preceding year. This falling off in the passenger traffic is accounted for by the quarantines which were established in all directions during the latter part of the year.

FROM the approximate statement of the gross receipts on Indian Railways it appears that the total amount received by guaranteed railways from the 1st January to the 11th July last was Rs. 5,08,56,388, being an increase of Rs. 98,72,130 over that for the same period of last year. The increase is apportioned as follows:—East Indian Main Line Rs. 68,33,650; Ditto Jubbulpore Rs. 3,74,143; Sind, Punjab and Delhi Rs. 15,97,107; Great Indian Peninsula Rs. 9,96,707; Oudh and Rohilcund Rs. 4,70,920; Eastern Bengal Rs. 3,70,028; Bombay and Baroda Rs. 2,84,682; Carnatic Rs. 628. The Madras line shows a falling off of Rs. 8,42,291, and the Great Southern of India Rs. 1,83,444. The State lines for the period under notice have earned Rs. 4,29,991, being Rs. 2,57,953 in excess of last year for the same period. This increase, however, is mainly due to new lines and extensions.

THE *Morning Post* makes the following statement in leader type:—The best reply to the false reports that have been circulated regarding the progress and position of the Prince Imperial at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, is a statement of the actual facts of the case up to and including the last examination just concluded. The Prince now stands eleventh in a class of thirty-two cadets, as the result of all the competitive examinations which he has passed since joining the establishment. In artillery he is fourth on the whole, having passed as high as second in the last examination in that subject. In fortification and geometrical drawing he is eighth. In mathematics and mechanics he is tenth. He stands fourth in military drawing, eleventh in military history, twelfth in landscape drawing, and twenty-first in chemistry and physics. These results, all favourable as they are, should, in fairness, be taken in connection with the disadvantages under which the Prince has laboured. He is the youngest of his class except four; he has had to follow the course of lectures and instructions in a foreign language; he is competing virtually with a much larger number than thirty-two, as the class was selected by open competitive examination out of about four times that number; and, for him, most painful and distracting events have been happening during nearly the whole time that he has been at the academy. Those best qualified to judge of his capacity and progress, both absolute and relative, are entirely satisfied in every respect.

FROM the Reports issued by the Department of Agriculture for the week ending the 20th August, we learn that reports continue favourable from Madras and Bombay; in Sind unusual floods have caused damage at Kurrachee and Hyderabad. In the North-West the rain-fall has been generally abundant, except in Goruckpore. In the Punjab more rain is required in Rohtuck, Jullundhur, and Lahore; elsewhere harvest prospects are good. From all other provinces, including British Burma, the reports are still favourable. In Bengal there was general rain throughout the province during the week under report, but in nearly two-thirds of the districts less in quantity than even in the preceding week. The actual fall in the following districts of the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, and Patna Commissionerships, in the last three weeks, compares with that of the same weeks last year as follows:—

	Hooghly	Nuddea	Moorshedabad	Tirhoot
July 27th to Aug. 15th, 1873	11·17	23·02	10·78	9·28
Ditto ditto 1874	6·15	6·24	1·74	4·67

This heavy deficiency at the period of transplanting has imperilled the great *aman* rice crop of the year in these districts, and much anxiety is felt by the people. The fall of last year was abnormally heavy, but the contrast between the two seasons is very great. The average or normal fall for the same three weeks during the last three years lies between these extremes and is as follows:—

	Hooghly	Nuddea	Moorshedabad	Tirhoot
July 27th to Aug. 15th	11·22	11·48	8·33	7·8

Heavy and continuous rain within a very short time is required in these districts to ensure the crop, which must now under any circumstances be very backward. Much has not yet been transplanted, and where transplanted the young paddy requires heavy rain. The fall during the week in other districts has been of great benefit to the crops generally, but more rain is either necessary or desired. The prospects of the main crop in most parts of the Rajshahye, Cooch Behar, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, Bhaugulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore divisions are still tolerably fair, and with a seasonable fall during the next 7 or 8 weeks, a good average harvest may be looked for. In a few places, and extensively in Orissa, the low lands have been flooded, but the damage is not yet ascertained. Prospects in Dacca again are critical. If the rivers continue to fall, heavy damage will be done. Harvesting the early rice is going on in the Rajshahye, Cooch Behar, Dacca, and Chittagong divisions, and in Purnea and Bhaugulpore. The outturn is generally good, except in a few places, where the rain was insufficient or the crops damaged by the floods. Millets are also being reaped in places, and jute also, and indigo is finding its way into the vats.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 7TH AUGUST.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra, Commander E. Christian, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning with the English mails of the 7th inst. on board. She left Suez on the 14th inst. at 3 45 P.M., and Aden on the 19th at 10-30 P.M. The following is the list of passegers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Captain and Mrs Hastings. Mr H Adamson. Mr G Chamberlain. Mr H Plowman. Mr and Mrs Graham. Maj Bainbridge and servant. Mr Belcher.

FROM BRINDISI.

Dr D O C Ray. Captain Codrington. Col J Francis. Dr E McLeod Ross.

FROM ADEN.

Lieut Jamieson and native servant. Mrs Jamieson. Rev J Dickenson.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, August, 7.)

THE prorogation of Parliament took place this afternoon. In the Commons the Indian Budget was introduced and discussed on Aug. 3. On the new contract for the transmission of the mails to India by the P. and O. Co. being introduced to the House a long discussion ensued, and considerable opposition was shown towards it; eventually the contract was carried on a division. Several petitions from Liverpool and Glasgow were presented against the rearrangement. Sir W. Fraser has taken his seat for Kidderminster.

The French Assembly stands adjourned to Nov. 20. It has been decided by the French Government to take measures to prevent the Carlists from receiving ammunition or merchandise through French territory, or from crossing the frontier in uniform.

The interference of Germany in Spanish affairs, though doubted in official quarters on the continent, is still looked upon as probable, and the presence of the German squadron in Spanish waters is daily expected.

The Carlists have made an unsuccessful attempt to capture Espartero, but were frustrated by the Government troops.

The charge against the Rev. Mr. Beecher in America creates great excitement. A counter-statement, contradicting the accusation, has been issued by the reverend gentleman.

The Empress of Austria has arrived in England, and has been visited by Her Majesty Queen Victoria at Ventnor.

The Duke of Cambridge has been suffering from gout, but leaves for Germany on August 8.

The health of Prince Leopold, though precarious, is considered satisfactory.

Mr. E. J. S. Pigott has been appointed the examiner of plays in place of M. Donne.

It is rumoured that Lord Penzance is to be the new judge to be appointed under the Public Worship Regulation Bill.

The Report of the Select Committee on Indian Finance has been issued.

Apprehensions are entertained of the breaking up of the Gordon Castle steamer, and the consequent loss of her cargo of tea, already considerably damaged by salt water. She now lies on the beach near Cascaes, on the Portuguese coast.

The Bank rate has been advanced from 3 to 4 per cent.

No hopes are entertained of the recovery of Bishop Sumner.

Fears are entertained from a sudden subsidence of Temple Bar, which, it is expected, will soon be taken down.

The Independencia, a new ironclad built for the Brazilian Government, by Dudgeon and Co., of Millwall, has had a mishap in the launch, and now lies in the Thames in a dangerous condition, which may necessitate her being taken to pieces.

Lord Salisbury presented the first prizes won by the students at Cooper's Hill College, on July 31.

Mr. Torrens, M.P., is recovering from his late severe accident.

Lord John Manners, the Postmaster-General, is suffering from severe indisposition.

The India Office has agreed to rent a portion of the South Kensington Exhibition building for the purposes of the Indian Museum.

Statues to the memory of Dr. Priestley have been unveiled at Birmingham and Bradford.

The Benchers of Gray's-inn have "disbenched" Dr. Kenealy in consequence of his being editor of a very scurrilous paper called the *Englishman*.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Major-Gen. Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B.; Dr. C. T. Beke; F. Clark, Esq., late E. I. Co.; Sir R. C. Dallas, Bart.; Baroness Dunfermline; F. Finch, Esq., late M.P. for Walsall; Major J. Fletcher, J. P. for Cumberland; Lady Farrington; the Earl of Egmont; Captain J. W. Taylor, late Ben. S C.; Lieut.-Gen. L. D. Williams, Col. Inniskilling Dragoons; Admiral Sir W. Wiseman, Bart.; Lady Stepney.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

THE Speaker took the chair in the House of Commons on Friday, August 7, at a quarter to three o'clock.

The Speaker announced the receipt of a certificate that Mr. Mark Sewart had been duly elected for the Wigtown Burghs.

Sir George Bowyer gave notice that next session he should move a resolution to remove the disabilities imposed upon Mr. Albert Grant by the decision of the judge in the Kidderminster election petition.

Lord Henry Lennox, in reply to Lord Ernest Bruce, said the question of the removal of Knightsbridge Barracks was under the consideration of the Government, but even if they were taken down it was doubtful whether the space could, in consequence of certain interests concerned, be utilized for the widening of the road.

Lord Henry Lennox, in reply to Mr. Errington, said he was sorry to say the "efflorescence" which had unfortunately exhibited itself on the face of the two water glass pictures by the late Mr. Maclise in the Royal Gallery of the Palace of Westminster had not been removed.

Sir C. Dilke gave notice that early next session he should move for a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Ballot Act.

At ten minutes past three o'clock Colonel Clifford, Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, summoned the attendance of the Speaker and hon. members to the House of Peers to hear the Queen's Message, which was read by the Lord Chancellor as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—The time has arrived when I am enabled to release you from your attendance in Parliament.

In so doing, my first wish is to thank you for the readiness with which you have made provision for my son Prince Leopold on his attaining his Majority.

My relations with all foreign Powers continue to be friendly, and the influence arising from those cordial relations will be employed, as heretofore, in maintaining the obligations imposed by Treaties, and in promoting and consolidating the Peace of Europe.

The Emperor of Russia having made proposals for a Conference to be held at Brussels, the object of which is to lessen by judicious regulations, the severities of war, I have, in common with other Powers, authorized a delegate to attend that Conference; but, before doing so, I have thought it right to obtain assurances from all the Powers thus represented, that no proposal shall be brought forward calculated either to alter the recognized rules of international law, or to place restrictions on the conduct of naval operations. The recommendations which may issue from the Conference will have my careful consideration, but I have reserved to myself full freedom of action in regard to their acceptance or rejection.

Negotiations have been undertaken for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty formerly in force between the dominion of Canada and the United States of America. These negotiations, commenced at the desire and in the interest of the Dominion, have been temporarily suspended by the adjournment of the American Senate. They will be revived at an early date, and it is my hope that they may lead to an increase of commercial intercourse between my Colonial subjects and the citizens of the United States.

I deeply lament the continuance in Spain of disturbances which form a single exception to the general tranquillity of Europe; but, while earnestly desiring the restoration of peace and civil order in that country, I believe that this result will be most surely brought about by a rigid abstinence from interference in the internal affairs of an independent and friendly State.

The Treaty recently concluded with the Sultan of Zanzibar, having for its object the suppression of the East African slave trade, has been faithfully observed, and has already done much to put an end to that traffic as carried on by sea. The exertions of my naval and consular servants in that part of the world will not be relaxed until complete success has been obtained.

I am thankful to say that the famine in India has, as yet, been attended with little mortality, a result mainly attributable, under Providence, to the precautions taken by my Indian Government. The strenuous exertions of my Viceroy and of the officers serving under him merit my high approbation.

Since the close of hostilities on the Gold Coast, steady progress has been made in the task of pacifying the country and of organizing its administration. Treaties of peace have been concluded with important tribes, and the King of Ashanti has persevered in the discharge of his obligations to this country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

I acknowledge the liberality with which you have provided for the charges of the State.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

I have seen with pleasure the considerable reductions which you have been able to make in taxation. The total abolition of the sugar duties will not only confer a benefit on the consumers of an article in universal demand, but will also prove of much commercial advantage to the nation. The removal of the duty on horses is another measure well calculated to encourage the trade and industry of the country. Concurrently with these remissions, and with a further reduction of the income tax to a rate which is little more than nominal, you have been enabled to make important grants from the general revenue towards services which, though of Imperial concern, have hitherto been defrayed, either exclusively or in an undue proportion, out of local rates. I trust that these measures, when their full effect shall have been felt, will conduce to the general prosperity of the country, and will impart increased elasticity, to the revenue.

Although your session has been unavoidably curtailed of a third of its usual duration, I observe with satisfaction that you have been able to carry measures of general interest and importance.

I have cordially given my assent to the Act "for improving the health of women, young persons, and children employed in manufactures." By this measure I anticipate that not only will the health and education of the classes affected by it be promoted, but that the relations between the employers and employed in those important branches of industry will be maintained on a footing of enduring harmony and mutual good-will.

I have readily sanctioned the Act for the reform of the system of Patronage in the Church of Scotland. I trust that the removal of this ancient cause of Controversy may both strengthen the Church and conduce to the religious welfare of a large number of my subjects.

The Act for the better regulation of Public Worship in the Church of England will, I hope, tend to prevent or allay the unhappy controversies which sometimes arise from the difficulty experienced in obtaining an early decision on doubtful points of law, and a definitive interpretation of the authorized form of public worship. Such controversies, even when they occur between persons loyally desirous to conform to the doctrine and discipline of the Established Church, beget serious evils, and their speedy termination by competent authority is a matter of grave importance to the interests of religion.

The legal measures which you have passed with reference to the limitation of actions for real property, the law of vendors and purchasers, and land rights and conveyancing in Scotland, as well as the Acts for regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and for carrying forward sanitary legislation in the United Kingdom, may be expected to be productive of public advantage and satisfaction.

The Commission issued by me for inquiring into the state and working of the law as to offences connected with trade has been unable to complete its labours in time to admit of legislation during the session now about to terminate; and I regret that the pressure of business in the House of Commons has made it necessary to suspend the consideration of the measures for facilitating the transfer of land in England, for rearranging the Judicature of England and Ireland, and for establishing an Imperial Court of Appeal These subjects will naturally claim your earliest attention in a future session.

In returning to your counties and constituencies, you will have the opportunity of beneficially exercising that influence which is the happy result of our local institutions, and I pray that the blessing of the Almighty may accompany you in the discharge of all your duties.

Upon the return of the Speaker he read the Royal Message, and the session then terminated.

JOHN CONNON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me, on behalf of numerous friends in England of the late John Connon, to thank you for the interesting memoir and appreciative tribute paid to the character of one so justly endeared to them. We had all looked forward to the time, when we might again meet here our warm-hearted and true-hearted companion of old, when we might again listen to the weighty and at the same time pleasant words of our 'guide, philosopher, and friend,' whom we esteemed and loved so much. His memory alone is now left to us, and it is of one who united a manly simplicity with a cultivated thoughtful mind and the most enlarged, liberal, and generous sentiments. He was beloved by old and young: the former derived pleasure and instruction from his conversation; with the latter he was an especial favourite from his cheerful, kindly disposition, and the ease with which he became as a child among them. I had the privilege of knowing him intimately during the last ten years of his residence near London, and he spent the first year of this period in my chambers reading for the Bar. How often I had occasion to admire the grasp of his intellect, the largeness of his heart, the nobility of his character! He came here from Bombay, a rich man; he left us almost a ruined one—in middle life to begin again to ascend the ladder, which he had once so successfully mounted,—but he was the same in adversity as in prosperity, and I never heard him murmur or complain in the time of misfortune. Soon after he left England on the last occasion the heaviest of all his trials befell him in the loss of his excellent and dearly beloved wife. From this time he often wrote to me that he had nothing more to live for; he appeared to be stunned by the blow, yielded more to its influence than he had to any other, and was no longer the man he had been. He was most anxious that every honour should be paid to the memory of his wife, and at his request I specially ordered from his native town of Aberdeen—"a city of no mean repute," as he often styled it—a block of granite for her tomb. She sleeps in the pretty rustic churchyard of Hampstead, and on that tomb shall now be engraved the record of her true and devoted husband's death.—Yours, &c.

HENRY MACNAMARA.

5, Paper Buildings, Temple, London, July 27, 1874.

P.S.—I shall be happy to subscribe £5-5-0 to the Connon Testimonial.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Hongkong, Singapore, and Galle, per extra steamer Columbian, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 P.M. to-day.—C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

THE COCOANUT HOLIDAY.—On account of its being the Hindu Holiday known as Cocoanut-day to-day, the local Banks and other places of business will be closed for the day. A fair will be held on the Esplanade in the evening.

A RIFLE MEETING is to be held at Kirkee on the 10th of September. There will be four matches and a consolation match for the non-winners of prizes. The shooting will take place on the Kirkee Rifle Range commencing at 6 a.m.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 22nd instant, was 59 feet, the rainfall to same date being 80 inches 48 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 50 feet 3 tenths, the rainfall being 48 inches 52 cents.

COTTON EXPORTS.—The following is a statement of the quantity and value of cotton shipped from Bombay during the month of July to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports:—52,958 bales, weighing 2,07,39,264 lbs., or 26,453 1/7 candies, of the value of Rs. 52,24,250.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Some of the vernacular papers disapprove of the appointment of Mr. Anundrao Bhasker, assistant clerk in the Small Causes Court, to act as Third Judge of the Court. There are many able and experienced pleaders practising in the Court, upon one of whom they think the choice might have fallen instead of a clerk of the Court, who has, presumably, no knowledge of the law.

THE PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Baron H. de Larpent, the Judge of Poona, has delivered judgment in favour of the defendant, Bomanjee Sorabjee, in the case alluded to in our yesterday's issue, his Honour being of opinion that the plaintiff Avabaee is not entitled to conjugal rights, for which she sued, the husband having by a number of witnesses proved his case. As before mentioned, the delegates were divided in opinion, five voting in favour of the defendant and two in favour of the plaintiff.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

THE attendance on Tuesday night was not very encouraging, but, notwithstanding, the Company went through their lengthy programme with their accustomed spirit. The box delusion is now performed with much greater skill than formerly, and the trick is certainly most cleverly concealed. The performance this evening is for the benefit of Harry Leslie, and the bill offers considerable attractions. It is to be hoped that his exertions towards the amusement of the public may be duly recognized and rewarded by a full attendance.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, Elphinstone Circle. The meeting was very largely attended, and Mr. Tobin, of Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tobin, the company's solicitors, was present. Mr. M. R. DeQuadros occupied the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman submitted the annual report and audited balance sheet to the meeting for adoption. The report stated that the number of bales pressed during the past season had been 15,055. That the quantity was not larger was not due to lack of business, but to constant breakages in the machinery.

Mr. Pestonjee Pochajee having taken up the balance sheet went over the different items in the expenditure, commenting on them as follows:—

Mr. Pestonjee—Law charges are Rs. 9,500.

Chairman—I think we may get Rs. 9,000 of that from the opposite party.

Mr. Pestonjee—What fee is due to auditors last year? I think the company will do with one auditor!

Chairman—Certainly.

Mr. Pestonjee—So much spent for repairs, and still the press is out of order! Have you any particulars?

The Chairman—We thought that if we spent 8 or 9 thousand rupees on repairs the presses would work well; but as soon as we commenced to work them they began to give way one after another. It just shows that it is no use repairing; we need new presses.

Mr. Pestonjee—Who is our engineer?

The Chairman—Just now Mr. Rozario is.

Mr. Pestonjee—We got two new presses, what became of them?

The Chairman—They also met with accidents.

Mr. Pestonjee—If we put in good order the two new presses and the two old presses, what will be the cost?

The Chairman—Rs. 60,000 will put the whole thing in a good position.

Mr. Pestonjee—No, no; you are mistaken, it will not require so much.

The Chairman—The two old presses will sell for old iron.

Mr. Pestonjee—If we work with the new presses how many bales can we get in a day?

The Chairman—About two hundred.

An animated discussion then followed in Guzerathi, in which expressions such as "company rotten *hai*," were occasionally to be distinguished. One shareholder expressed his readiness to forfeit his share in order that he might have nothing to do with such a concern. The majority of the shareholders seemed to be of opinion that the company should be wound up.

At length it was proposed by the chairman that the directors' report and audited balance sheet should be adopted.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Framjee Bottlebhoy, and carried.

The following resolutions were then carried without much further discussion:—

Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, and seconded by Mr. Tribhowundas Nuthoobhoy, that Messrs. M. R. DeQuadros, Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, and Damodar Tapidass, be elected directors.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, that Messrs. Sadanund Balcrishna and Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody be appointed auditors, and that their remuneration be Rs. 75 each.

Proposed by Mr. Tribhowundas, Nuthoobhoy and seconded by Mr. Wishmohundass Narandas, that in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to wind up this company, and that the directors are requested to take steps to that effect.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

WE received by yesterday's mail a copy of the Parliamentary papers on the Bombay Riots; and, as the despatches from our own Government and the Government of India to which Lord Salisbury replied in his despatch have not yet been published, we now annex them:—

To Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, London.

My Lord Marquis,—We beg leave to transmit a memorial addressed to your Lordship in Council by the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay, having reference to the riots which, as reported in our Despatch No. of the 2nd March last, took place in that city in February last, and of which the importance has been so excessively exaggerated.

2. The memorial concludes by preferring seven requests, based, as it would seem, on three alleged grounds of complaint, viz.:—

1.—That the police did not make proper use of the information furnished them, and took no precautions to prevent, by a display of force, any riotous or disorderly proceedings.

2.—That recourse ought to have been had to the employment of military force at an earlier stage of the transactions.

3.—That the Governor has shown an animus against the Parsees; that the Government has lost no chance of defaming their character; and that they have been compelled to ask for "the justice which, until enlightened by the experience of the last few weeks, they believed it was impossible that they could ever have to ask for in vain from any representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty holding the high office of Governor of Bombay."

3. We shall make it our business, therefore, to reply to these allegations, though of necessity at the risk of repeating in part the substance of our Despatch of the 2nd March.

4. In regard to the first allegation the memorial states, that "the fact of premeditation on the part of the rioters is proved," and that "had the police done their duty, there would have been no serious rioting at all," and further, paragraph 3, that "the action of the Commissioner of Police in suppressing the book was illegitimate and ill-advised."

5. In answer to these assertions we wish to inform your Lordship, that we have been unable to obtain the slightest evidence to prove that the riot on the 13th February was premeditated; and in the trials before the High Court, the Parsees have not been able in any way to support such a contention. Minor disturbances did take place on the same day, but we attribute them to disorderly excitement, and not to any pre-arrangement. That excitement had been caused by the translation of the life of Mahomed; and that during the Mohurrum, between the 20th and 28th February, more than the ordinary precautions to prevent any dangerous outburst of fanatical feeling would be necessary, was well known to the police. The Commissioner of Police did not, however, neglect to guard himself against surprise, and it will be seen, by reference to paragraphs 9 and 11, and subsequent paragraphs of the report of the Commissioner of Police, No. 464, February 28th, 1874 (received after our Despatch of the 2nd March was written and now enclosed), that he adopted measures to keep himself informed of what was going on; and on the particular day on which the riot commenced, February 13th, he ordered not only his native inspector of the detective force, but Inspector Raymond and Constable Gough to attend at the mosque and report to him immediately if they noticed any sign of disturbance.

6. It is contended by the memorialists that these precautions were not sufficient, and that "had the police done their duty, there would have been no serious rioting at all." It is easy to judge events after they have transpired; but in deciding upon this question it is necessary to recall to your Lordship's mind the state of affairs before one o'clock on Friday the 13th. The Commissioner of Police had, as he believed, ascertained that no outburst would occur on that particular day. Public apprehensions all pointed to the Mohurrum, and if Mr. Souter participated in that belief, this Government, whilst regretting the mistake, would be unwilling to hold him answerable for not anticipating what it believes to have been a very sudden and unpremeditated outbreak. That the police acted with praiseworthy energy and determination in the suppression of each outbreak as it occurred, has already been recorded by his Excellency in Council in Government Resolution No. 1375, March 12th, 1874, and has since been fully shown and noticed by the High Court in the course of the trials.

7. With reference to "the alleged illegal and ill-advised action of the Commissioner of Police in *suppressing* Jallbhoy's book," it must be observed that the Commissioner of Police did nothing more than advise the author (paragraph 7 of Mr. Souter's report) to deposit with him the unsold copies of his book, and recommend the possessors of the copies sold to leave their copies for a time in his possession, until after the Mohurrum. The Commissioner was the best judge of whether he was right to take upon himself this responsibility, which he did without any instructions from Government to that effect; but we would observe that Mr. Jallbhoy himself and the purchasers of the work voluntarily accepted his advice, and that the translation of the word "concubine," as pointed out in paragraph 3 of our Despatch No. 3, March 2nd, was more offensive than the original, or than the memorialists seem to admit.

8. We are glad that the complaint as to the tardy employment of the troops has been brought into the memorial, as it enables us to submit distinctly to your Lordship in Council the principles by which we were guided on this point, in respect of which some doubts have also been expressed by the Government of India in a letter (copy of which is enclosed) lately received from them.

9. We therefore avow it to be our opinion that military force should not be brought into active operation against rioters unless or until it is known or has been shown that the civil force at the disposal of the authorities is unable to overcome them; and we assert without fear of contradiction, that in no single instance in these riots was it found that the police could not master the rioters as soon as they acted in a body against them. The active assistance of a soldier was not once required. No troops were brought into the native town until the want of them was represented by the Commissioner of Police, and he did not then contemplate their active employment. He felt that the strain upon his men, who had been for two or three days and nights almost incessantly on duty was wearing them out, and, with the immediate prospect of the Mohurrum before him, he was anxious to give them some relief. Small detachments were therefore posted in the most suspected localities.

10. Subsequently, when, as will presently be shown, the Mohurrum processions were prohibited, the Government filled the city with troops, not expecting to use them for putting down a riot, but to convince the discontented that any attempt at disturbance must be perfectly hopeless in the face of the support which was at hand to assist the police if needed. And this arrangement was entirely successful. Not the slightest attempt was made by the Mahomedans to violate the orders of Government. But if riots had begun, it would have been the duty of the police, and not, in the first instance, of the large military force, to suppress them. We feel that the principle here involved is one of much importance, and we shall be grateful for a clear expression of your Lordship's views on the subject.

11. In answer to the 3rd allegation it is necessary for us, even at the cost of some repetition, to review the course of events.

12. The first riot the prompt suppression of which we have fully noticed took place on Friday the 13th February. A large number of the rioters were made prisoners. Those who had not been conspicuous were summarily punished by the Magistrates; and 62, all Mahomedans, were committed for trial. One of them was released on account of illness. Fifty-seven received the severe sentence of five years' hard labour, and the remaining four one year's hard labour. On the following day, Saturday the 14th, no disturbance of any importance took place, nor did anything occur to warrant a belief that military aid was required. But in the evening, the Parsee gentlemen named in the Memorial, waited on the Governor. They undoubtedly told him that the Parsees were, as described in the Memorial, "panic-stricken;" but they as undoubtedly did not make the slightest allusion to the expected Mahometan funeral, which, it is alleged in the Memorial, was already causing great alarm. We feel certain that on that evening they knew nothing whatever of the approaching funeral, and we submit that it was but reasonable for the Governor, in the conversation which took place, to urge the heads of a large section of the community, which had been actively protected by the police, but which was "panic-stricken," to make some effort for its own protection.

13. On the following morning, Sunday the 15th, the funeral took place. The Mahometan burial ground is in a part of the town thickly inhabited by Parsees, and a severe fight took place. It was stopped by the police, and some of those engaged in it on both sides have been tried by the High Court. The judge, in passing sentence on the Parsees said, "I consider that the evidence of the occurrences at the corner of the grave-yard, and in the Breach Candy road, proves it to have been the intention of the Parsees to attack the Mahometans and that had it not been for the Parsees, the Mahometans would have peaceably returned, and that no disturbance would have taken place." And he sentenced the Parsees to imprisonment with hard labour for six months Of the 19 Mahometans brought to trial, four were found guilty of exceeding the legitimate limits of self-defence, and were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for two months. The other 15 were acquitted.

14. This last occurrence, however, satisfied the Government that the hostility of the two races was still in active operation, and that decided measures of precaution must be adopted in connection with the annual Mahometan festival of the Mohurrum, which was close at hand, and which is always more or less the cause of anxiety. It was therefore on Monday the 16th February resolved, after full deliberation, that the Mahometan processions, usual at that season, should be prohibited altogether on this occasion. The gravity of this step was in no degree under-rated, either by the Government, or by the community in general. The processions in question, though not strictly religious, have great attractions for a large section of the Mahometans; they have lasted for very many years without interruption, and it was felt that their entire prohibition, though a necessary precaution, would be a severe punishment. The Government, however, bearing in mind that the dangerous state of public feeling had been first created by the Mahometans, held to its determination; and, as above shown, made a proper exhibition of military force. On the 18th February, the leader of the present demonstration, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, forwarded to the Governor a petition from the principal Parsees, which had been framed on the 16th, and he admitted in his letter that their suggestions had been in a great measure anticipated by the Government, and that they felt thankful. Indeed, no better proof than the prohibition of the processions could have been given by the Government of its determination to preserve order, and, as a consequence, to protect the Parsees. From that day, no insult of any kind has been offered to any Parsee place of worship, nor, so far as we are aware, has any private house been attacked; and the Memorial says—"When the military had once been called out, no further serious disturbances occurred. The Parsees were satisfied that the Government would not suffer them to be again molested." Efforts were perseveringly made by leading members of society, European and Native, to restore harmony. The press, however, published incessantly letters and articles of the most irritating nature, all in the interest of the Parsees, not confined to Bombay alone, and thus, as far as in it lay, contributed to disappoint those who hoped that the excitement might die out.

15. On the 21st, a considerable body of Parsees "made the mistake," as they term it, of committing an assault on a few Mahometan labourers returning to their homes from the work of the day. It was after this that, says the Memorial, "the Government of Bombay, anxious as it would appear to have an excuse for its own lamentable weakness, has lost no chance of defaming the character of the Parsees." The account of the defamation follows. Two days after the cowardly attack just alluded to, the Governor, having received from one of the most trusted public servants, a representation of the evils which must result from such acts, requested an interview with some of the leading Parsee gentlemen, and pressed upon them the propriety of their endeavouring to allay the irritation to the best of their ability. He pointed out that in other large towns of the Presidency, to which troops could not be so easily sent, the few Parsee inhabitants might for a time be exposed to much danger from exasperation caused by acts done in Bombay, and that even in Bombay itself, they could not expect the large garrison to be permanently maintained. The conversation took place in private, and the defamation, if "defamation" it be, has been made public by themselves.

16. The Memorial untruly charges the Governor with expressing the same feeling to a large deputation of Mahometan gentlemen. That deputation had on the same day presented and earnestly supported a petition praying that the processions might be allowed, and had offered to become bound for the good behaviour of their co religionists; and they were told that it would be impossible for them to prevent conflicts arising out of sudden affronts offered to the processions while passing through narrow and crowded streets. A copy of the written answer given to the petition is herewith forwarded.

17. In short, the Mahometans, with whom the riots began, have felt the full weight of the action of the Government, both in the prohibition of the processions and in the severe punishment of the rioters. The Parsees sustained losses at first, for which that punishment has been inflicted. From that time they have suffered nothing. They were satisfied, when the troops were called out, that the Government would not suffer them to be again molested, and they have not been. They felt thankful for what had then been done. They have since had literally nothing to ask for. They have not asked for anything. The "Justice" for which they appeal to your Lordship, has not been withheld from them.

18. We have, in conclusion, to notice the requests made at the close of the Memorial, that your Lordship will order inquiries to be made into the cause of the riots, into the efficacy of the steps taken to arrest them, as to the conduct of the Governor and the Commissioner of Police, and as to the measures that should be adopted with a view to the future.

19. We now transmit copies of the Reports received from the Commissioner of Police, which, with the remarks we have made, will, we hope, be considered sufficient explanation of the past. We altogether disbelieve that these riots originated in any premeditated plan, or that they were promoted by respectable members of the Mahometan community. It would have required very little organisation to render them far more destructive. Not a particle of evidence has been received in support of such a theory; and we cannot too strongly deprecate the institution of fresh inquiries on these points. We believe that they will tend to keep alive ill-feeling; that they will afford opportunities for the fabrication of false charges and evidence; and arouse suspicions which will rest on no substantial foundation, but which may work much mischief.

20. As regards the future, it will be seen that this Government is fully sensible of its obligations. It recognises the necessity for providing quarters for the police in suitable localities, and has already applied to the Government of India for authority to grant sites. It has called the attention of the Commissioner to the necessity for rendering the detective force more reliable; and it desires to see an augmentation of the European and mounted portions of the force. But in respect of these measures the Government is placed in a very delicate and embarrassing position. The strength of the police of Bombay, in all its details, is regulated at the pleasure of the local government, but the funds required for its support are provided out of the municipal rates. No contribution whatever is made from Imperial or provincial funds. We are fully sensible that this is unfair, and that, as the taxation of the country is now arranged, the municipality have every right to demand a reasonable contribution, such as is paid in Calcutta and elsewhere. But we cannot afford it. The allotment from the Imperial revenues which we receive under the decentralization scheme is so scanty that we cannot meet this charge. We have long since represented to the Government of India the necessity for a modification of that scheme, and have ventured to suggest the direction that such modification might take. Our last representation has unfortunately just been positively negatived.—We have, &c.

(Signed) P. E. WODEHOUSE.
AUGUSTUS SPENCER.
H. P. ST. G. TUCKER.
A. ROGERS.

8th May 1874.

(No. 18 of 1874.)

Government of India.—Home Department.—Judicial.—Police.

To the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Fort William, 2nd June 1874.

My Lord Marquis,—We have received from the Government of Bombay a letter of the 20th instant, transmitting copy of the Despatch addressed to your Lordship on the 8th May, No. 6, on the subject of a memorial from the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay with respect to the recent riots in that city.

2. We do not feel called upon to enter upon the subject of the memorial, as it was addressed to Her Majesty's Government and not to the Government of India; but we desire to submit, for the consideration of your Lordship, some observations with regard to the action and opinion of this Government which are contained in the despatch.

3. The first will be found in the 8th, 9th, and 10th paragraphs of the despatch. In those paragraphs the Government of Bombay express their opinion "that military force should not be brought into active operation against rioters unless or until it is known, or has been shown, that the civil force at the disposal of the authorities is unable to overcome them," and they contend that the assistance of the military force was not earlier required at Bombay, because "in no single instance in the riots was it known that the police could not master the rioters as soon as they acted in a body against them." The Government of Bombay rightly consider that the principle which they lay down is one of much importance, and request the expression of your Lordship's views upon the subject.

4. In our letter to the Government of Bombay of the 2nd April, No. 108, a copy of which was furnished to your Lordship with our Despatch of the 10th idem, No 10, we indicated our opinion (purposely in guarded terms, in order to avoid as far as possible any appearance of disagreement with the Government of Bombay) that the aid of military force might with advantage have been earlier used upon the occasion of the late riots. As the general question is now raised, we consider it to be our duty to state to your Lordship that we differ altogether from the opinion expressed by the Government of Bombay, that it is right to wait until it has been shown that the police are unable to check a riot, or in other words, to allow the rioters for a time to remain unchecked, before calling in the assistance of the military force; on the contrary, we conceive that in India, on the first apprehension of any serious riot, the right course is to assemble such a military force as will show those who are disposed to break the peace that any attempt of the kind must be ineffectual, and to make use of that force promptly if occasion should require it. Hesitation and delay under such circumstances appear to us to involve great danger, especially when the character of the population which composes many of our Indian cities is taken into consideration, and regard is had to the political danger of any appearance of inability on the part of the executive Government to put down a disturbance.

5. It is in our opinion the more necessary to express our views clearly to your Lordship upon this subject, because we observed that in a speech addressed to the members of the Bombay University, his Excellency the Governor of Bombay expressed a reluctance to call upon the military force for aid in time of riot, along with some doubts as to the sufficiency of the powers placed by law in the hands of Government. We are unable to agree with his Excellency on either of these points.

6. The other reference to the Government of India upon which we desire to remark, is contained in the concluding lines of the 20th paragraph. We have to observe that when the provincial service system was commenced in the year 1870, a sum of 10,000*l* per annum was included in the allotment, to the Presidency of Bombay as a contribution in aid of the police of the city of Bombay. In the exercise of the discretion committed to Local Governments under the system of provincial services, the Government of Bombay has itself withdrawn this sum from its original purpose, and it cannot therefore be said that the Government of India has made no provision from imperial funds to meet the expense of police in the city of Bombay.

7. The Government of Bombay allude to the representations which have been made to the Government of India on the subject of modifying the provincial service system. Those representations, along with the recommendations which we have received from other local Governments, are under our consideration.

8. The last representation made to us by the Government of Bombay was that we should sanction the introduction of a Bill into the provincial legislature for the purpose of levying a provincial income tax in the Bombay Presidency in order to carry on a high rate of expenditure upon public works, mainly consisting of civil buildings. We declined to comply with this request, and pointed out to the Government of Bombay that it would be necessary to reduce their expenditure so as to come within the ways and means at their disposal.—We have, &c.

(Signed) NORTHBROOK.
NAPIER OF MAGDALA.
B. H. ELLIS.
A. HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.
J. F. D. INGLIS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ON Monday, at Poona, the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay met at noon in the Council Hall. There was a full attendance of members, and His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse presided.

The following gentlemen took the usual affirmation of office and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty:—The Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy, R. E, the Hon. J. K Bythell, the Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson, the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, the Hon. Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, and the Hon. Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee.

Mr. Nugent, acting Under-Secretary to Government, then presented the following papers to the Council:—

Transfer from the Revenue Department (No. 6468 dated 27th November 1873) of papers connected with the Hereditary Offices' Bill.

Petition from the Satara Sarvajanik Sabha, regarding the Hereditary Offices' Bill.

Petition from the Wuttundars of the Kaladghi District, dated 3rd April 1874—praying that either the Hereditary Offices' Bill be withdrawn or certain necessary amendments be made therein.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Governor General, signified thereon, the authentic copy of "The Boiler Inspection Bill."

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Governor General, signified thereon, the authentic copy of "The Bombay District Municipal Bill."

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Governor General, signified thereon, the authentic copy of "The Bombay Salt Bill."

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Governor General, signified thereon, the authentic copy of "The Bombay Tramways' Bill."

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, stating that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General regrets that he feels it his duty to withhold his assent from the "Bill for the regulation of Burial-grounds and Burning-grounds and places for the exposure of the Dead," and, in accordance with the requirements of section 40 of the Indian Councils' Act, signifies the reasons which have led His Excellency to withhold his assent.

REJECTION OF THE BURIALS BILL.

The reasons referred to in the last item were that His Excellency the Viceroy considered that all unnecessary interference with the religious usages of the people of India, that no injury to public health had occurred or seemed likely to occur in the country towns of the district of Bombay from the present mode of disposing of the dead; that even if such injury arose the law would be able to furnish a remedy, and that notwithstanding the important alterations which His Excellency the Governor of Bombay had caused to be made on the Bill as it was originally introduced, the proposed measure still seemed to His Excellency the Viceroy calculated to produce unnecessary interference with the religious usages of large classes of Her Majesty's subjects in British India.

BILLS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

His Excellency the President—We now proceed to the first order of the day, namely, the resumption of the consideration in detail of Bill No. 12 of 1873—a Bill to amend the law relating to Hereditary Offices. I may briefly state, for the information of the new members of Council, that this Bill underwent a most prolonged examination in the course of last year by the Council both here and at Bombay, and it was agreed that in the form in which it ultimately left the Council on the last occasion, it was considered it should be circulated as extensively as possible throughout the country with the view of eliciting opinions and advice upon the various important points involved in it. The opinions received have now been printed. The last step taken on the part of the Government was the circulation of various amendments, which, after a careful examination of the suggestions and remarks made by various gentlemen, the executive Government thought it their duty to submit for your consideration and adoption if possible. We shall consider the objections set up in the various petitions as we proceed with the consideration of the Bill. I may, however, mention that the Ahmedabad petitioners seem to object to the whole Bill. They request that the Bill be not allowed to pass into law, and that it be rejected or postponed until its contents are made known and understood by the rural population whom its provisions will affect. I do not think the Government could have taken more trouble than they have taken to disseminate the proposals of this Bill over the country, and to endeavour to make the rural population comprehend how it will affect them in their social rights.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs concurred with His Excellency the President, and considered that if the Bill were postponed until the desire of the Ahmedabad petitioners were accomplished, it could not be passed until the Greek Kalends.

In reply to the Hon. Khan Bahadoor, His Excellency the President said, that the last translation of the Bill was circulated six months ago. His own opinion was, that in consequence of the different customs prevalent throughout the Presidency it would be impossible to make the rural population understand it thoroughly. Already every pains had been taken to remove provisions which might press heavily upon the native population.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers proposed that the following words be added to section 1, clause 2, after the word "otherwise":—"So far as its provisions shall not conflict with the terms on which any such alienated village may have been secured to the holder thereof." Originally the section simply declared that the Bill was to extend to the Regulation Districts and to all villages therein, whether alienated or otherwise; but as a great many objections were raised by the different local officers to the effect that the tenure on which alienated villages were held might be interfered with, the above amendment had been prepared. By adopting it, alienated lands allotted for service in a village would in no way be interfered with. He also proposed to add the following paragraph to the first section:—"Nothing in this Act shall affect the powers of Government to deal with a wuttun or parts of wutttuns, or with the profits thereof respectively under Act No. XI. of 1852, or Bombay Acts Nos. II. and VII. of 1863; or any other law at present in force with respect thereto." The reason for proposing this amendment was that in the Acts quoted certain powers were retained by Government, and these acts were not meant to be interfered with by the present enactment.

The amendments were agreed to, and section 1 was passed.

Section 2 and 3 were also passed.

Section 4—

His Excellency the President said the Amedabad petitioners objected to the illustration given in the section as very objectionable. He therefore proposed that it should be struck out.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers then moved that the following words be added after the word "office," in line 8—"It (*i.e.* the definition of 'hereditary office') includes a right to levy customary fees or perquisites in money or in kind at fixed times or otherwise. It includes cash payments in addition to the original wuttun property made voluntarily by Government and subject periodically to modification or withdrawal." In different parts of the country it was the custom to levy fees and perquisites for service in various ways, sometimes in money and sometimes in kind. Therefore, in order to provide for that custom, the first part of the proposed amendment was necessary. The second part of the amendment related to cash emoluments allowed by Government for the remuneration of patells and other officers in villages where the value of the original wuttun could not be regarded as a sufficient remuneration for the proper performance of their duties. He begged also to propose that the words "if any" be inserted between the words "property" and "and" in line 22; that the following words be inserted after the word "wuttun" in line 26. "It." (*i. e.*, the definition of wuttundar) "includes a person holding wuttun property acquired by him before the introduction of the British Government into the locality of the wuttuns, or legally acquired subsequent to such introduction, and a person holding such property from him by inheritance;" also that the following words be inserted after the word "wuttun" in line 28—"subject to the conditions hereinafter specified;" that the words from "provided" to "person" in lines 28 to 37 be omitted; that the words "'or ghur' means" in line 38 be omitted, and the word "includes" be inserted in their stead, that the word 'an' be substituted for the word "the" at the end of line 39; that the words in the Proviso at lines 40 to 42 to be omitted and the following substituted:—"Provided that no sub-division shall be recognized except as hereinafter provided in Section XXIII." that the words "means the eldest existing representative of a family," in lines 43 and 44, be omitted, and the words "includes the chief representative of each branch of a family" be inserted in their stead; and that the following words be added at the end of the section:—"'Guardian' includes a relation or other person to whom the care, nurture, or custody of any child falls by natural right or recognized usage, or who has accepted or assumed directly the care, nurture, or custody of any child."

In the course of the inquiries made in regard to the Bill, many objections had been made in different parts of the country with regard to the alleged intention of Government to interfere with adoptions, and accordingly it was decided to do away with any necessity of ob-

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taking the sanction of Government in cases where an adoption has already taken place. By the amendments which I have just read you will see that the future regarding adoptions is also provided for. As to the word "ghur" it is omitted, because, though it is used in the Deccan it is not known in Guzerat or in the Southern Mahratta Country. As to the amendment regarding the word "and" I may explain that there are many wuttuns in which the wuttundars are not descended from one original wuttundar. In the Deccan there are tucksheems of wuttuns in which the holders originally sprang from different families altogether. As the section stood originally it only related to one branch of wuttundars in a wuttun, but by the amendment it would apply to the various branches. As to the remaining amendments, the section as it stood originally laid it down that no sub-division recognised within the last thirty years should be taken into account. That was objected to in a great many quarters, and after due consideration the executive Government thought the objections were reasonable, and therefore, as would be seen when section 23 was reached, considerable alterations had been made in favour of the sub-divisions which are already permitted under the rules of the Bombay Government. As to the definition of "guardian," it had been taken from the Bombay Municipal Act.

The Hon. Rao Saheb—I would suggest that this section, or at all events the part of it which relates to representative wuttundars, may be kept over for future consideration until the Council decides upon rotation, and as to whether lists are to be permanently fixed for all shareholders, or whether, where there are several sharers in a wuttun, only one of them is to be elected according to the principle laid down in Act XI. of 1843. I may say that I am glad the executive Government have decided to abandon the section interfering with the right of adoption, which was never intended by the Hindoo law to be vested in Government. Government will receive the approbation of the whole country upon this point.

His Excellency the President—All that wuttundars have to do now is to report adoptions.

The Hon. Rao Saheb—That is quite right. Reporting adoptions is an old institution of the country, because it was a rule that they should always be reported to the Rajah or head of the village.

The Council agreed to postpone consideration of the paragraph defining "representative wuttundar." The remaining amendments proposed by the Hon. Mr. Rogers were agreed to.

(To be continued.)

DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company was held at its registered office, 26, Meadow Street, on Tuesday afternoon last. Mr. Dayal Ruttonsey, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair:—The notice convening the meeting having been read, the proceedings of the last general meeting, held on the 8th inst., were read and confirmed.

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Seskurn Ootumchund, That the following special resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company, held on the 8th inst., be, and it is hereby, confirmed, viz.—That the Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

Proposed by Mr. Doongursey Gangjee, and seconded by Mr. Veerpal Jeypal, That the following special resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company, held on the 8th inst., be, and it is hereby, confirmed, viz.—That the liquidator hereafter to be appointed be, and is, authorized to transfer and sell the business and property of the Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, a joint stock company having a capital of rupees sixty lakhs divided into three thousand shares of rupees two thousand each, in consideration of receiving for such transfer for the purpose of distribution amongst the members of the Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, one fully paid up share in the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for every one share of the Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, issued to the public, and of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, taking upon itself all the debts and liabilities of the Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

Proposed by Mr. Lalchund Khenghar, and seconded by Mr. Jadowjee Raghowjee, That Mr. Muncthersha Bejonjee be appointed liquidator of the company, and that he be paid Rs. 1,000 as remuneration.

Proposed by Mr. Ameerchund Laljee, and seconded by Mr. Mohundas Thakoredas, that the liquidator be authorized to exercise the powers conferred by section 174 of Act X. of 1866.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ENTRIES TO THE MHOW AND CENTRAL INDIA RACES OF 1874.

15TH OF AUGUST.

Owner.	Description.	Name.
THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY.		
1. Mr. Plunket	Chestnut Arab	Mail Train.
2. Major Blundell	Bay Arab	Adventurer, late Blacklegs.
3. Mr. Hicks	Gray Arab	King of Trumps.
4. Major Crosbie	Chestnut Arab	Skylark.
THE HUSSARS CUP.		
1. Mr. R's	Chestnut Arab	Bedouin.
2. Major Blundell	Bay Arab	Adventurer, late Blacklegs.
3. Major Crosbie	Chestnut Arab Mare	Belladonna.
4. Major Crosbie	Chestnut Arab	Rob Roy.
THE TRIAL STAKES.		
1. Mr. Hicks	Chesnut Aust Mare	Lady Love, 4 years.
2. Mr. Anderson	Bay Aust Mare	Thisbe, 4 years.
3. Mr. Gilson	Bay Aust G	Goldfinder.
4. Major Crosbie	Bay Aust G	Lord Lyons.
THE MHOW DERBY.		
1. Dr. Anderson	Bay Aust Mare	Thisbe.
2. Mr. Hicks	Chestnut Aust Mare	Lady Love.
3. Major Crosbie	Chesnut A'st Geldi'g	Peacock.
THE JOWRAH PURSE.		
1. Col. Chesshyre	Gray Arab Colt	Talisman.
2. H. H. Nawab of Jowrah	Gray Arab Horse	John Ridd.
3. Captain Lynch	Bay Arab Horse	Punchestown.
4. Mr Plunkett	Chestnut Arab Horse	Mail Train.
5. Major Crosbie	Chestnut Arab Mare	Belladonna.
6. Major Crosbie	Gray Arab Horse	Knight Templar
7. Major Crosbie	Chestnut Arab Horse	Rob Roy.
THE HOLKAR PURSE.		
1. Capt. Lynch	Bay Arab Horse	Punchestown.
2. Major Blundell	Bay Arab Horse	Adventurer, late Blacklegs.
3. Col. Chesshyre	Gray Arab Colt	Talisman.
4. Mr. R's	Chestnut Arab Horse	Bedouin.
5. H. H. Nawab of Jowrah	Gray Arab Horse	John Ridd.
6. H. H. Nawab of Jowrah	Bay Arab Horse	Syrian.
7. H. H. Nawab of Jowrah	Chestnut Arab Horse	Mameluke.
8. Major Crosbie	Gray Arab Horse	Knight Templar
9. Major Crosbie	Chestnut Arab Mare	Belladonna.
10. Major Crosbie	Chestnut Arab Horse	Rob Roy.
11. Major Crosbie	Bay Arab Colt	Merlin.
THE GALLOWAY PLATE.		
1. Major Blundell	Bay Arab Horse	Adventurer.
2. Mr. Hicks	Gray Arab	King of Trumps.
3. Mr. Plunkett	Chestnut Arab	Mail Train.
4. H. H. Nawab of Jowrah	Bay Arab Horse	Syrian.
5. H. H. Nawab of Jowrah	Chestnut Arab Horse	Mameluke.
6. Major Crosbie	Bay Arab Horse	Bijou.
7. Major Crosbie	Chestnut Arab Horse	Skylark.
THE DHAR PURSE.		
1. Dr. Anderson	Bay Aust Filly	Thisbe.
2. Mr. Hicks	Chestnut Aust Filly	Lady Love.
3. Mr. Gilson	Chestnut Aust Gelding	Viking.
4. Major Crosbie	Bay Aust Horse	Lord Lyon.
5. Major Crosbie	Chestnut Waler Gelding	Peacock.

2nd Entries close 1st October.

FRED. LUKIN, Hon. Sec.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, tiffin, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

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EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—AUGUST 3.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee upon the East India Revenue Accounts,

Lord G. Hamilton rose and said that the annual statement which was made in reference to Indian finances differed from that which was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, inasmuch as the Indian statement dealt with the figures of three years instead of two years. The figures which he had to place before the committee, connected with the revenue and expenditure of India, were the actual accounts for 1872-73, the regular estimate for 1873-74, and the Budget estimate for 1874-75. Complaints had sometimes been made by hon. members that they were not able to ascertain the total expenditure for a year in consequence of the system of accounts, which excluded from the ordinary accounts the expenditure upon extraordinary public works. In order to deal frankly and fairly with the Committee, he would first take the revenue for three years he had mentioned, and he would place against it the total expenditure of those three years, including all the money which had been expended upon public works extraordinary as well as ordinary. The expenditure for 1872-73 amounted to £50,638,386, as against a revenue of £50,219,489, showing an excess of expenditure of £418,897. For 1873-74, the first Famine year, the expenditure amounted to £55,122,738, as against a revenue of £49,478,793, showing an excess of expenditure of £5,643,943. For 1874-75—the Budget Estimate—the total expenditure was estimated at £54,935,050, as against an estimated revenue of £48,984,000, showing an excess of expenditure over income of £5,951,050, making a total excess of expenditure in those three years of £12,013,890. He might take these figures in another way. The expenditure of 1872-73—excluding the Famine expenditure and Public Works Extraordinary—was £48,453,817, as against a revenue of £50,219,489, showing a surplus of £1,765,672. For 1873-74 the expenditure amounted to £47,611,158, and the revenue to £49,478,795, showing a surplus of £1,867,637; and for the Budget Estimate of 1874-75 the ordinary expenditure amounted to £47,792,000, against a revenue of £48,984,000, showing a surplus of £1,192,000 making a surplus for the three years of £4,825,309. If the Committee would add to the deficit of the first table the surplus of the second table they would arrive at the exact amount of money spent during the three years in the construction of public works, and in averting the famine—namely, £16,839,199, or £6,500,000 towards averting famine in Bengal, and £10,339,199 on public works extraordinary. Every set of figures connected with Indian finance came before them in three different phases—first in the shape of a Regular Estimate Next year the figures came before them in the shape of a Budget Estimate, composed of two-thirds of actual accounts and one-third of Estimate; and then came the actual account. He would take the actual accounts for 1872-73, and compare them with the Regular Estimate of last year. In the Regular Estimate of last year his hon. predecessor calculated on a surplus, exclusive of Public Works Extraordinary, of £1,492,038; it amounted to £1,765,672. There had been an increase under almost every head of receipt, except Irrigation Works. The Land Revenue stood higher this year than it ever reached before. The expenditure was £30,000 in excess of the Regular Estimate. The summary expenditure was £1,500,000 in excess of the actual year, and the receipts were in excess of the actual year. On the Regular Estimate of 1873-74 there had been an estimated surplus of £1,867,639, and so carefully were the estimates framed that Lord Northbrook considered himself justified in abolishing the Income Tax. The surplus this year had grown to £1,866,000. There had been an increase of revenue under 17 heads—only five showing a decrease. On the other hand, there had been a decrease of expenditure of £535,000, and this year was also memorable from the fact that the army expenditure was lower than it had been since 1853-4 Last year the Government determined to construct public works extraordinary to the amount of £3,500,000 out of the Cash Balances; and they did so; the Cash balances, in consequence of the surplus, being so greatly in excess of the estimate—nearly £3,000,000 more than was estimated last year—and fortunately it was so, because this year it was necessary to expend £3,000,000 in averting the consequences of the famine, and the whole of that expenditure would be defrayed out of the Cash Balances. Yet the Cash Balances only stood at £910,000 less than was estimated last year. The famine expenditure would be spread over two financial years in two unequal moieties—£3,930,000 over 1873-4 and £2,500,000 over 1874-5. He now came to the Budget Estimate of 1874-5, comparing it with the regular Estimate of 1873-4. The revenue showed a falling off of about half a million. On the other hand, it was three-quarters of a million in excess on the Budget Estimate of last year. The Land Revenue showed an increase in the receipts of £364,500 over the preceding year, which he thought was chiefly due to mod rate assessments. The opium receipts for the year were £7,615,000, or less by £700,000, than the regular estimate of the preceding year. Excise and Forest were nearly stationary. There had been a decrease of £72,000 upon salt. This was not owing to a falling off on the salt revenue, but the result of a very important improvement effected by Lord Northbrook. The Committee were aware that salt was taxed at different rates and in a different manner in different provinces of India. There was a Customs line of 2,400 miles in length; both sides of the line belonged to us, and the greatest inconvenience had been experienced by the varying duties along this inland Customs line. There was great unanimity of opinion on this subject. Sir George Campbell said:—

"Throughout the Chief Commissioner's tour it has seemed to him that the Customs line has been felt by the people as a greater grievance than all other grievances put together; no one can travel along the valleys of the Nerbudda and the Wurdha without being liable to constant search by endless Customs officers of low degree, posted at very short intervals, armed with iron search forks of the nature of cheese-tasters."

The Indian Government had, therefore, determined to abolish this line; but, as the Salt Duty was considerably higher on one side of it than on the other, they were obliged to take certain steps to protect the revenue. A Bill had been introduced into the Legislative Council to accomplish this important reform. To prevent the salt duties from being evaded it was proposed to make the lighter and heavier taxed district, pay at about the same rate as at present. He attached the greatest importance to this alteration of Customs duties. There were two different schools of thought in regard to the salt duties. Men of great experience and knowledge of India maintained that you could not diminish the high duties now levied on salt without great risk to the revenue On the other hand, others contended that the duty might be reduced and that the great increase of consumption would be a compensation for that reduction. There were two remarkable facts in support of the latter view—that although the tax was lower in Madras and Bombay than in Bengal, the amount of consumption per head was greater than in Bengal. He therefore thought that the abolition of the Customs line was valuable as an experiment to shew that reduction led to increased consumption, and that the Government thereby secured a tax which was reserved for times of emergency, because it was possible to reimpose the higher salt tax upon the increased consumption. The Customs duties showed an increase of £113,000. The increase and decrease of other heads of revenue were unimportant. The forest revenues remained about the same. The forest revenues had been very much neglected, but the Department was now placed under the able supervision of Dr. Brandon and Colonel Pearson, and the forests would, it was hoped, form in future a not unimportant item of national revenue. He now came to the expenditure of 1873-4, which, including that of the famine, was £1,115,468 below that of the preceding year. That was accounted for by the reduced famine expenditure, which was less by £1,400,000 than that of the preceding year. There was a slight decrease in the charges for administration, notwithstanding the fact that a Commission had been appointed for Assam which entailed an additional charge, and there was also an increase of £42,600 for stationary. The increase in opium was £119,000. There was likewise an increase under the head of interest of £100 500, the effect of the contemplated loan operations. Summarizing the revenue of 1874-5, he might state that the revenue was estimated at £125,000 below the actual receipts of 1872-3, but this was more than accounted for by the difference in the estimated receipt for opium. The expenditure, comparing it with 1872-3, was £666,000 less, and that although the opium charges exceeded those of that year by £300,000. He had stated that the famine expenditure amounted to £6,500,000, and was divided between the two years. The famine operations might be divided into five distinct heads,—the purchase of grain and transport, the encouragement given by the Government to private traders by reduction of freights and suspension of tolls on roads and ferries, the employment of the able-bodied, loans to Corporations and private persons, and the provision of charitable relief. The great item was the purchase of grain, £4,000,000; payment to railways, £450,000; payment for private grain, £450,000; contracts for transport in Tirhoot, £435,000; Derbunga Railway, £200,000; transport, including steam-vessels from England, £199,250; charitable grants, £250,000; supervision, £135,000; making a total of £6,414,250. As he had already stated on a former occasion, the Government of India determined in July to expend during the four years ending 1877-8 the sum of £17,000,000 on public works extraordinary, and they proposed to expend £4 500,000 on these works during the present year. The Committee would see that in consequence of this heavy famine expenditure and the public works expenditure, it would be necessary to raise money on loan and he had introduced a Bill at the beginning of the Session to impower the Indian Government to raise £10,000,000. The Secretary of State had availed himself of that Bill to raise £5,000,000, and the Governor-General had borrowed £2,500,000 in India. They had also received a sum of £869,000 from the Maharajah Holker and Scindia for railways constructed through their dominions, making the total amount raised by loan £8,360,000. The total amount expended during two years in famine expenditure and public works extraordinary was £14,645,000. The difference between that amount and the amount borrowed was defrayed out of the cash balances, which stood excessively high in consequence of the surpluses of preceding years. There would thus be an increase in the charges of interest in future years, but, on the other hand there would be a reduction through the redemption of India Stock, and the reduction on that redemption would amount to an annual saving of £446,793. Having now done with figures, he would consider the main sources of expenditure. The first item was the Military expenditure, which the Indian Government since the year 1868-69 had succeeded in reducing by upwards of £1,000,000 sterling. Not only so, but they had maintained the European force in as great numbers, and in a state of as high efficiency as before. This result had been entirely due to economical administration, and it was more than probable that a still further reduction would be effected. The Secretary of State had given his sanction to a scheme for accelerating the retirement of officers, and Lord Northbrook attached great importance to it as the keystone for the future reforms of the Native Army of India A Committee of that House had sat to consider the subject of Home charges. They directed their attention to the charges of military expenditure, and he trusted that the result of their deliberations would tend to the reduction of the sums paid by India to this country without imposing upon England any burden which he could not fairly be called upon to pay. The provincial allotments were about the same as last year. The decentralization system of Lord Mayo had been greatly attacked both in and out of the House upon the ground that it would cause an increase of cesses, and lead to the imposition of fresh cesses in different Provinces. If any such increase did happen, it would be due not to decentralization, but to the great improvements in judicial machinery, and those cesses would have been necessary in any case. Lord Northbrook had collected information from the Governors of the various Provinces, and they were unanimously of opinion that Lord Mayo's decentralisation scheme had reduced the friction between the Supreme Government and Local Government; and as Lord Northbrook was aware of the importance of checking any undue local expenditure, the work would be better performed in the future than in the past. He would now advert to the guranteed railways. There had been 6,201 miles sanctioned, of which 5,490 miles had been completed, and the remainder were in course of construction. The total outlay was estimated at £96,000,000 sterling, of which £92,000,000 had been spent, and the cost, including Government contribution, and ⅓th being double track, was £16,480 per mile. There could be no doubt that there had been a great increase in railway traffic in India, but the increase had not been such as the Government had a right to expect. The Government of India had determined to construct railway in future themselves, and the want of expansiveness which had manifested itself in that traffic must be carefully taken into consideration in the sanction which might be given to the construction of railways by the State. He passed on to a most important subject in connexion with this financial statement, and that was the proposed expenditure on public works. In 1869 a stricter line was drawn between public works which were constructed out of ordinary revenue and those which were constructed out of borrowed money, and it was then laid down that only irrigation works which showed a fair chance of repaying interest on the money borrowed for construction should be classed under the head of Public Works Extraordinary. In consequence of that the Government of India determined to avail themselves no more of the system of guarantee for the construction of railways. A very large sum—£12,000,000—would be expended on railways by the Government during the next four years. That had not escaped the attention of the Secretary of State, and he was most anxious that works of a reproductive nature should be constructed out of borrowed money, and he had therefore pointed out to the Government of India the necessity of including such works under the head of Public Works Extraordinary. The Secretary of State had intimated that railroads, as well as irrigation works, should pay interest on the amount borrowed for their construction, and that both should be placed under the head of Public Works Extraordinary. (Lord G. Hamilton) passed on from public works expenditure to expenditure which was very closely connected with the Public Works Department, and which he would call the famine expenditure. The Government of India had imposed upon them during the past year the saving from famine and starvation of a very large number of their subjects, and Lord Northbrook and his advisers were quite prepared to submit the result of the policy which had thus been imposed upon them. In the Financial Resolutions which were published on the 25th of April this year the Government of India pointed out that famines in India were not like Irish famines, which were exceptional occurrences, and that famines in India occurred with regularity during certain periods. During the last ten years there had been no less than three famines in India—one in Orissa in 1866, another in the North-Western Provinces in 1868, and another in Bengal in 1873. Therefore, the Government of India deemed it necessary that certain provisions should be made in order to carry out this famine policy. Certain Secretaries of State had laid it down that the ordinary revenue should exceed the ordinary expenditure by 1,500,000. Lord Northbrook, in addition, proposed that there should be a margin besides this surplus, and that the margin should make provision for checking famines for the future. Now, famine might be diverted, or, rather, the consequences of it, in two ways—namely, by food or by sheer expenditure. But no return was got for that money beyond the satisfaction of saving life. On the other hand, famines could be rendered less likely to occur by preventive works. He had, during the short time he had held the post he then occupied, to talk with many men of eminence who were connected with India, and there seemed to be an almost unanimous opinion among them that there had never been a year in India in which there was not sufficient food on the continent of India for the whole of the people in India, and that the very causes which produced famine in one part of India produced an unusually abundant harvest in another; and certainly this year, while there had been a famine on an enormous scale in Bengal, there had been an unusually abundant harvest in the Punjab; therefore, it seemed that a primary object should be to open out the country by the construction of railways, and to facilitate irrigation. (Hear, hear.) It had not escaped the attention of the Secretary of State that if sanction were given to famine preventive works, a certain number of schemes which would not come under the head of reproductive works might be constructed out of borrowed money, and, therefore, to guard against that, he had pointed out to the Indian Government that although he would not obstruct or forbid the construction of such works out of borrowed money, the expenditure must be included in the ordinary revenue of the year. Therefore, the second point to which the Secretary of State had called the attention of the Indian Government was that they should meet the expenditure necessary for the construction of reproductive works out of the ordinary revenue of the year. If a large expenditure on public works had occurred, and, as he (Lord G Hamilton) pointed out, that expenditure was sanctioned before Lord Salisbury came into office, it was clear that it would be necessary to raise a sinking fund. At present the home charges in England amounted to 15 millions per annum; six and a half went in interest. He believed it was well known that if any country had to pay a large annual sum to another country in the shape of tribute, or in any other form, the country that mad that payment lost in twofold manner—it paid more for its imports and got less from its exports. The Secretary of State was therefore most anxious to reduce the home charges in England, and he had intimated to the Indian Government that it would be necessary to borrow for reproductive works, and that money must be borrowed in India. It was said in the debate on the India Councils Bill that if a Minister of Works were added to the Council of India the Secretary of State would encourage excessive expenditure, but, as he (Lord G. Hamilton) had pointed out, the object of that Bill was to prevent excessive expenditure and to require a full account of the money expended, so that we should know whether we had got value for the money that was expended. (Hear.) Speaking generally of the financial condition of India, he was entitled to say that it was satisfactory. The Government had expended upwards of £14,000,000, and had borrowed only £8,000,000. The difference had been made up out of the surplus of the preceding year and cash balances. Many gentlemen who took a great interest in Indian finance said that the present financial system was open to abuse, that the revenue showed little elasticity, that the opium revenue was more or less precarious, and that in case of emergency it would be difficult to increase taxation. He did not wish to shirk the difficulties which Indian Finance might have to encounter. But, first, as to the want of elasticity. There were two sources of revenue which indicated pretty clearly the condition of the lower orders—the Salt and the Excise Duties—because they were almost the only two which were derived from articles of consumption. Well, the Excise Duty had during the last ten years increased 35 per cent. and the Salt Duty 29, though scarcely any alteration had been made in the rate levied on the salt duty. He was perfectly aware that the Indian revenue had not increased with the same elasticity as English revenue; but that was not the fault of the system, but was a consequence of the entirely different conditions of the two countries. Recent returns in reference to local taxation had shown the very much larger ratio in which personal property had increased as compared with real property. It was that increase which had made English revenue so elastic. In India, an old and settled country, there was a want of personality, and that was the cause why the revenue of India had not shown the same elasticity as the English Revenue. Then as to the charge that a certain proportion of the Indian Revenue was precarious. No doubt that was true to some extent of the opium revenue; but there was no country in the world which had not certain items of revenue which were precarious. Although the gross receipts from opium amounted to over £8,000,000, yet there were large disbursements, amounting to some £2,000,000, to be set against those receipts. He freely admitted, however, that the incidence of taxation in India was not quite in accordance with European ideas, and also that the tariff might require revision. But what he would say was, "Give us a little time." (Hear.) The Income Tax had been abolished in India, but that was the instrument by which almost all the beneficial reforms in English finance had been carried out. Such reforms might be easy in theory, but in practice they were difficult, for the inconvenience of sacrificing a certain amount of revenue might more than counterbalance the advantages which might otherwise be derived. At the same time, the Secretary of State was of opinion that there were three cardinal points to be attended to. The first was to render the Indian Government as independent as possible of the opium revenue; the second to equalise as far as possible the incidence of taxation; and, third, so to alter the tariff of Export and Customs duties as to encourage trade and commerce (hear, hear) thus creating fresh sources of wealth which would be available as fresh sources of taxation in time of emergency. Having thus not unfairly placed before the Committee the conditions of Indian Finance, he might take credit for two things which would prominently characterize the year 1874-75. If one wanted to ascertain whether a nation was taxed in excess of her resources, the money market was the most accurate and delicate gauge. It was a curious coincidence that the nearer nations lay to the Equator and the warmer the climate the worse was the state of their trade and the greater the amount of their indebtedness. (A laugh.) A warm latitude meant high interest, and high interest meant bad security. But there was one exception to the rule, and that was India. India stood next to England in the money market. (Hear.) He did not deny she owed that advantage to England, because it was due to English capacity and English administrative skill. We had never borrowed either in England or India upon easier terms than during the present year. That was the first fact. The second fact was the object for which the money had been borrowed. It was borrowed simply to save millions of the poorest and the humblest of Her Majesty's subjects from the fate which otherwise inevitably awaited them—death by starvation. (Hear, hear) Why Political Economy or Political Philosophy might say that was a task which no Government ought or could successfully undertake. In reply, he would simply say that the duty was imposed on the Indian Government by the unanimous wish of the English people. (Hear, hear.) And that duty had been fulfilled to the very letter. (Hear, hear.) So adequate had been Lord Northbrook's preparations, so perfect his schemes, that those who wished to find fault complained now that there never had been any famine at all. He would not waste time by answering such an assertion. (Hear, hear.) It was only due to Lord Northbrook that he should express his opinion that all the praise bestowed upon him was only an inadequate expression of the value of Lord Northbrook's services. (Hear, hear). That noble lord had not only given unremitting attention to the operations against the Famine, but had absolutely denied himself during the hot months that recreation and change of air which were almost essential to Europeans working in a hot climate. He had preferred to stop in Calcutta, so that he might be at hand in case of any emergency. And well had Lord Northbrook been supported by the late and present Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, Sir George Campbell, though in failing health, had declined to leave the country until he had himself taken all possible precautions for meeting the emergency. (Hear hear.) Sir Richard Temple, with indefatigable energy, had visited every portion of the famine district, and cheered by his voice and example, those officers who so nobly performed their duty. (Hear) He would not attempt to describe to the Committee the horrors which had been averted or the miseries from which the people of a part of Bengal had been saved. He would content himself with quoting what Edmund Burke had said of the plague of hunger. These were his words:—

"Of all the calamities which beset and waylay the life of man this comes nearest to our heart, and is that wherein the proudest of us all feels himself to be nothing more than human."

(Hear, hear.) It was against a plague such as that upon a scale almost unknown that the Indian Government for the past year had been successfully conducting a campaign, and was he too sanguine in hoping that the result would be lasting? He could not believe that the mere fact of English officers of every grade, from the highest to the lowest, toiling day and night to save the poor suffering ryot from the fate which might await him could fail to produce a just impression on the susceptible and quick-witted race over whom we ruled. (Hear, hear.) And though previous years might have shown a nicer adjustment between income and expenditure than 1874 75, yet he honestly believed there never was a financial year the results of which would increase more between England and India that reciprocal sympathy which must underlie the good feeling which every statesman must regard as the foundation upon which every great Empire must rest. (Cheers.) He begged to thank the Committee for the attention with which they had heard him. (Cheers.)

(To be continued.)

THE MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—AUGUST. 4.

Mr. W. H. Smith rose to move that the contract entered into between the Postmaster-General and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of the East India, China, and Japan mails be approved. This, he said, was a proposal to amend a contract under which the company had a right to convey the mails till 1880 for a yearly subsidy of £450,000. The original contract entered into in 1867 was modified in 1870, when it was not expected that the Suez Canal would be the enormous success which it had proved. It was the duty of the company to land the mails at Alexandria and take them up again at Suez, on the outward passage, and *vice versâ* with the homeward mails, but the extraordinary change which had occurred in the conditions of the trade with the East led the company in 1873 to apply to the Government for permission to pass their vessels through the Suez Canal. They represented the inconvenience caused both to passengers and merchants by the transhipment, and stated that their interests suffered much from the stringency of the provisions of the contract The Post Office expressed a willingness to accept a change, but required an abatement of the subsidy by £30,000. To this the company objected, but they offered to convey the mails to Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Yokohama in 24 hours less time than under the then existing arrangements. The Post Office would not accede to this proposal, and the reason why no alteration was effected under the late Government seemed to be mainly that the reduction of subsidy to which the company was willing to submit was not sufficient. When he came to consider the matter, after entering upon his present office, he was inclined at first to take the same view. The company seemed to have lost a large part of their revenue by the transfer of a portion of their business to other companies and shipowners, and it was thought that their object was to regain that business by means of a change in the provisions of the mail contract. On making inquiries, however, it was found that the advantage to be gained by the company would not be so great as had been supposed. In one respect, no doubt, there would be an advantage, inasmuch as the company would not be obliged, as it seemed it had sometimes been, to land the mails at the port on one side of the Isthmus and pass the steamer as quickly as possible through the Canal in order that, at the port on the other side, she might take up the same mails. The present Government took the matter into consideration, and while he was as anxious as any one to save the public money wherever it was possible to do so, he submitted that the arrangement which had been entered into was fair and reasonable. There was a subsisting engagement with the company which would entitle them to come to the Government and say, "We are willing to make such and such terms to the public advantage provided certain conditions be relaxed in our favour." Well, he was of opinion that it would not be for the public benefit that the company should be put into a position which would be hard on any contractor who endeavoured fairly and honestly to carry out his contract. (Hear.) If it were a new contract he confessed he would desire to put it up to competition and to alter the terms; but we had now to consider the position in which we found ourselves, and under these circumstances he submitted to the House that a fair proposal was made. An entirely new trade had sprung up within the last few years, owing in a great measure to the fact that the Peninsular and Oriental Company had been excluded by the terms of their contract from the profitable use of the Suez Canal. Those who objected to the contract—and their representations deserved the most serious consideration—had alleged that there was no gain in time, but an absolute loss in the proposal now submitted to the House. But those gentlemen lost sight of the fact that the Post Office under successive Administrations had thought it right and necessary to prescribe certain times of stoppage during the period of the voyage from England to the extreme East, a circumstance which had not been taken into account by the objectors to the new contract. Under different time-tables sanctioned by different Postmasters General for the last six years there had been stoppages of 24 hours at Aden on the outward voyage and 20 hours on the homeward, 28 hours at Point de Galle, 6 hours at Penang, and other stoppages of a similar character, amounting to the difference between the estimate made by hon. gentlemen ot the proper time for the service and the time in which it was to be performed, which would justify his statement that there would be an actual saving of 24 hours on the passage outwards to India and China, and of 14 hours on the passage to Australia. But if the House refused to sanction this proposal there would be no acceleration of the mails beyond the extent which his right hon. friend opposite endeavoured to secure in February last, and which was limited to 10 hours. We should lose the small sum which the company undertook to surrender from their subsidy of £450,000, and also the great advantage of the penalties for delays whether occasioned by stress of weather or other causes and from shipwreck. Under all the circumstances of the case he did not hesitate to recommend the acceptance of the contract as one fully justified, and as tending largely to the advantage of the mercantile community. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Rathbone, in moving that this contract be not confirmed for the present, for it was delay that was sought, wished to say that he and those who agreed with him felt no want of confidence in the Secretary to the Treasury; they acknowledged his anxiety for the public purse and his desire for the promotion of trade. The hon. gentleman had met the representations which had been addressed to him in a candid spirit, he had withdrawn one contract and accepted modifications in another, and the very fact that he had done so showed how necessary it was that when a question of such difficulty, of such wide bearings, and important consequences to the trade of the country was proposed, there should be no undue haste, but that ample time should be given for its consideration. The original contract was made on the 9th of November, 1867, before the Government had time to receive representations on the subject of the great improvidence which was being shown. It was made for 12 years at a period when the greatest improvements were being effected in the construction of steamers, and when there was every prospect of the mails being carried with increased celerity. When the contract was made the main sources of revenue contemplated by the company and the Government were the mails and passengers. The quantity of goods carried was small, but the opening of the Suez Canal made an enormous difference in that respect. It was notorious to every one acquainted with the shipping trade that if such a contract had to be made now it would be made at enormously reduced rates. (Hear, hear.) The company had got largely overpaid for the work. ("No!") Would the hon. gentleman who said "No" stake his reputation on the assertion that if this contract were abrogated it would not be taken up at greatly reduced rates? He ventured to think that when the company asked to be relieved from the stipulations in order to be enabled to compete with private companies, the Government were bound to see that the country should obtain such a reduction in the subsidy as would be equivalent to the relaxation they might grant. If they relaxed the stipulations without reducing the subsidy, the taxpayer would be unfairly burdened and the company would have a surplus fund which it could use to suppress competition. The Government ought not to hurry through at the end of the Session without sufficient consideration a contract which, while it did not give the public the benefits to which it was entitled, would inflict a great injury on the shipping interest. As to the argument that different Postmaster-Generals under different Governments had all taken the same course, it must be remembered that Postmaster-Generals were often not selected for their great knowledge of Mercantile affairs, and were naturally at the mercy of the permanent officials of the Department, whose bias had for years been far too much in favour of contractors, and far too little in favour of the public interest. The hon. member illustrated the want of vigilance and care shown on behalf of the public by the case of the West India and Brazil contracts, in respect to which a new contract of a most improvident description was precipitately entered into. A practical man of business had told him that he would have been glad to carry out for £12 000 the service for which the Government had given £32,000. With regard to the manner in which the Peninsular and Oriental Company had done their work, the hon. member maintained that they could have done it a great deal better if they had chosen, and that they ought to have gone faster considering the great improvements which had been made in connexion with steamboats. They had been beaten in the most extraordinary way by private traders. The private trade were unable to see what were the full bearings of that contract until further time was given for its consideration; and the Government ought not to make a contract and tie it round their necks for another five years and a half without more carefully going into the subject. Marseilles, Trieste, and similar places had become more than heretofore the centres of trade; and it was only by the enterprise of our active traders that so large a portion of the traffic through the Suez Canal had been retained for this country under great disadvantages. Those men very fairly said that before a contract was made which would enable a large monopoly greatly to injure if not to ruin them, the Government ought to obtain for the country some commensurate advantage. He hoped the Government would withdraw the contract till next Session, or, at all events, that it would only be allowed to run till the 1st of March, in order to give time to the commercial interest to ascertain its true character and effect. He begged to move that the contract be not confirmed.

Mr. Anderson seconded the amendment. It was most unlikely that the Peninsular and Oriental Company would propose to sacrifice £20,000 a year of their subsidy without receiving some greater advantage to themselves. If the Government consented to a change in the contract, they should have stipulated for a much larger concession from the company. He hoped the Government would not press forward the contract this Session.

Mr. Samuda thought the only course open to the House was that recommended by the Secretary to the Treasury. It had been said that the subsidy alone was sufficient without the carriage of mails and passengers. But to disprove this it was only necessary to state that the Peninsular and Oriental Company had never paid more than 6 per cent. since they entered into this contract, while last year and on a previous occasion they paid only 5 per cent. Statements of that kind were most misleading. He wished to call attention to another fact which appeared to be lost sight of—namely, that it was not proposed that any variation should be made in respect of the carriage of the mails between this country and India. The only alteration suggested had reference to slow or water-borne traffic; but, whether as regarded the fast mails or the slow, the proposal made to the company would confer a great advantage on the public. It should be borne in mind that the existing contract was one which must last for six years. What was asked was that while the really valuable portion of the service should be carried through Egypt, as it now was, permission should be given to carry the heavy portion of it through the canal, instead of, as heretofore, by railway, not a single passenger, however being prevented from travelling overland if he thought fit to do so. The company went further, they offered to accelerate the mails and to make concessions in the matter of fines. If they were deprived of the contract after serving the country for 25 years, the result would be that having received only 5 or 6 per cent. for their expenditure their property would be depreciated in value to the extent of the dividends they had paid for over 20 years. He hoped that on the recommendation of rivals in the trade, a course such as that suggested, which would be at once short-sighted and unjust, would not be adopted. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Dodson had no feeling for or against the Peninsular and Oriental or any other Steampacket Company. His only anxiety was that that should be done which was best for the public service. The hon. member who had just sat down had spoken of the advantages to accrue from the proposed contract, but he thought they ought to be very cautious before they came to the conclusion that the country would derive any advantage under it. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to criticize the present contract, and pointed out what, he contended, were omissions in it, remarking that the advantages which the Peninsular and Oriental Company professed to give the country in exchange for the relaxations in their favour in the new contracts were insufficient. It was not in the power of the Government to terminate the existing contract until the year 1880, but the Treasury had the power, and he contended it was their duty to make the best terms possible with the company at a time when they asked for a concession which would in no way facilitate the carrying of the mails, for which purpose the subsidy was granted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer regretted that the Postmaster-General was unable to be present. The right hon. gentleman had declared that there were 14 grave blunders in the contract. It had been remodelled, and he would admit that there was an improvement in the form in which it now stood. The Government acknowledged the fairness with which the hon. member (Mr. Rathbone) and others had called attention to the necessity for some changes, but when the right hon. gentleman spoke of certain omissions in the contract he wished to remind him that they would have been cured by the time-table. This was a contract by which Parliament was bound for five years. During that time the mail service was secured by contract with a respectable and responsible company. It was a question, no doubt, whether, if they were going to enter into a new contract at the present time, the Government could not obtain better terms but this was beside the question, because the Government were bound by the existing contract. The position of the company was this, that whereas it formerly relied on its ordinary trade, its passengers and cargo, to enable it to make its profit, the company now found itself so hampered by its contract that it could not avail itself of the natural and more advantageous route which it would prefer to take. Although some of the company's ships went through the canal, yet others were bound to go by way of Alexandria. The company were told by hon. gentlemen opposite and those whom they represented that the company were asking for a favour to themselves, and that they ought to give the State a share in the advantage. The company rejoined that they did not desire to take all the benefit, and that they were ready to give some advantage to the public. They were ready to undertake that the voyage, or a certain portion of it, should be made in a much shorter time than at present. They were also ready to undertake that the mail service outwards should be performed in 24 hours less time. Lastly, they undertook to accept a reduction of something like £20,000 a year from what they now received. There were also some small further sums of about £4,000 a year which they were willing to give up. The company, therefore, said, "Relieve us from the disadvantage that now presses upon us and we will give you an accelerated service and accept a reduction of £24,000 a year in the amount now payable for the remainder of the term during which the contract has to run." It was difficult to see why the Government should refuse this offer. The owners of private steamers represented that this change would place them at a disadvantage, because the company were thus the better enabled to compete with them. That was an argument which it appeared to him was difficult to maintain in that House. Another argument was that the Government were asked to give the company so much that they ought to get more from them in return. Looking at the matter from the point of view which he had endeavoured to lay before the House, he did not think they ought to look upon the company's difficulty as the public opportunity The terms on the whole were, in his opinion, the best which the country was likely to get, and, therefore, he hoped the House would assent to the decision at which the Government had arrived.

Dr. Playfair, pointed out that the mail steamers had precedence over all other vessels passing through the Suez Canal, and that the effect of any undue preference in the case of the Peninsular and Oriental Company would be to drive all the light and fast ships out of the trade in that direction up to 1880, and to substitute for them slow and heavy vessels. He also contended that while the contract of 1870 gave security that the whole of the journey from Brindisi to Alexandria would be performed at the rate of 11 knots an hour, there was in the present no security for the average rate of speed, while that of the original contract had been decreased They were allowing the mails to lag behind cargo, and giving the preference to cargoes and passengers. The contract was made upon the understanding that the company was not to use the canal. He intended to vote in favour of the delay, because the request was a reasonable one because the contract was not thoroughly understood, and because it was presented in an imperfect form.

Mr Goldney said that the Peninsular and Oriental Company offered to accelerate the mails by 24 hours, and to give the public £24 000 a year on the condition that they should have the same trading facilities as other companies. The request was one which he could not but consider as perfectly reasonable.

Mr. Muntz believed the question to be a very simple one; it really amounted to this—whether for 12 months at all events, and possibly for five years, the public should suffer a loss of £24,000 and the mails be delayed 24 hours simply because some private companies might otherwise be interfered with.

After a few words from Lord H Scott,

Mr. E. Smith said that the question was really whether an entirely new trade should be thrown open to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and whether in carrying on that trade they should receive aid and subsidy from the Government. Under the present contract they might, if they liked, use either London or Liverpool instead of Southampton, and he did not, therefore, regard the compensation offered by the company as anything like adequate to the advantage they would receive.

Mr. Childers, while admitting that the original contract was an improvident one, thought that, as there was a distinct assurance that there would be a saving to the public of between £20,000 and £30,000 a year, the arrangement now proposed ought to be approved by the house.

The House divided, and there voted:—

For the original motion	145
Against it...	23
Majority	122

The contract was, therefore, approved.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S EXPEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—I have seen in *The Times* of the 27th inst. a letter from Sir Samuel Baker, in which he says to those who are really interested in the slave trade and its attendant horrors there are important facts he can and will prove by numerous witnesses now in England.

He charges Abou Sooad with stealing 1,400 head of cattle from the natives of the Shir tribe and bringing them to Gondokoro; also that he overtook three boats on the way to Khartoum, laden with 700 slaves belonging to Abou Sooad. Now, as I am one of the unfortunate survivors of his expedition, I presume I am one of the parties he refers to, and hasten to give my testimony in the matter.

Previous to Sir Samuel Baker's leaving Khartoum for Gondokoro he made arrangements with the firm of which Abou Sooad was agent for a supply of cattle, at so much per head, during his stay in the country. In agreement with this arrangement Abou Sooad brought up a number of cattle to Gondokoro, which he took from the Shir tribe in the usual manner. These cattle Sir Samuel Baker took by force from Abou Sooad, without paying for them. Sir Samuel must have been quite aware that Abou Sooad could only obtain them in the manner he did when he made the agreement with his firm in Khartoum. I am not aware that Sir S. Baker ever made any recompense to the Shir tribe for the loss of their cattle, although quite within his power to do so.

It is quite true that we overtook three boats with a number of slaves on board, and I have no doubt that the boats belonged to Abou Sooad's firm. It was very fortunate for us we came up with the slave dealers, as without their assistance we could not have got through the Sud in the Bahir Giraffe until the river rose; delay in that dreadful region would have been attended with great disaster in the state of health we were all in; the slave dealers gave their assistance with a hearty good will, and Sir Samuel rewarded the head man of the slave fleet with suitable presents and parted with mutual good wishes.

If Sir Samuel Baker wishes at any time for my testimony as to the barbarous manner in which the expedition was conducted, the wholesale murders, pillage, and ruin of the country, he is welcome to it; or should the Royal Geographical Society or any body of gentlemen wish for any information respecting that futile expedition I shall be glad to give it previous to my departure from this country. Sir Samuel Baker states that he gave Colonel Gordon assistance and advice as to the construction of his iron carts and other means of transport. He may have done so, but Colonel Gordon never acted upon it, they having been designed and ordered by me at Colonel Gordon's request, I having been in his employ for some weeks previous to his departure for Egypt.

J. M'WILLIAM, Chief Engineer, late White Nile Expedition.

S, Balmoral-terrace, Aberdeen, July 28.

THE INDIGO PLANTERS AND THE FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—The range and grasp of the letters of your correspondent writing from what are conventionally known as the "famine districts" are to be appreciated by none so much as by those who have intimate personal acquaintance with the conditions which he so well describes and so powerfully reasons from.

I am sure that neither he nor you will regard it in the light of an impugnment of his accuracy if I point out one misconception into which he has fallen, and which does injustice to a body of Englishmen who have proved themselves not unworthy of their country in the time of Behar's great strait. Your correspondent quotes some opinions which have been given him respecting the conduct, of the indigo planters in relation to the famine, and then proceeds:—"Perhaps the most unpleasant fact (I am not now quoting any one) was the formation by them at the beginning of the famine operations of a Planter's Association—really a trades union—for the protection of the special interests of planters." Believe me that your correspondent has misconstrued the object of this combination; and I am confident that every public servant who knows the circumstances, from Sir George Campbell, Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Stuart Bayley, down to the subdivisional officers of the district, would readily corroborate my assertion. The planters formed no general union of the kind and with the aims referred to. Individual members coalesced in the formation of two great alliances for the purpose of entering into and systematically impetrating the immense contracts for the transport of grain, the substantial fulfilment of which averted the worst incidence of the famine. To none but planters confessedly could the authorities have looked for this service; planters without co-operation among themselves could not have undertaken it. Let me give an example. Sir Richard Temple intimated in January-February that he wanted transport for the conveyance of 1½ million maunds (=5,350 tons) of rice from the halfway station at Durbunga into the subdivision of Mudhoobunee, the contract to be fulfilled by the 1st of June. Sixteen thousand bullock carts were necessary for this service. Now, the largest planter in the district—Mr. Gale, of Pendowl—could bring to the work not 2,000 carts, including those astricted to his outlying dahauts, and he could not, therefore, undertake the contract, still less planters whose strength of carts was smaller. But the authorities wisely, for many reasons, objected to piecemeal contracts, and to meet the difficulty, and no doubt to secure the profits, a number of planters threw their transport power into a common stock, arranging for a *pro rata* subdivision of the profits, and formed themselves into a corporate body under the title of the "Northern Alliance" for the acceptance and fulfilment of the contract. The coalition was not in any sense of a defensive, but solely of an utilitarian character. Planters are but men, and in taking the contracts no doubt did the best for themselves. The procrastination of the transport arrangements placed the authorities very much at their mercy; had these arrangements been made betimes the converse would have held good, and the planters would have been very much at the mercy of the authorities.

Your correspondent's informant who "never knew a case" in which a planter gave his services gratuitously, and helped in other ways than in transport, must have been either bitterly prejudiced or strangely ignorant. Sir Richard Temple spoke the bare truth when he said that "individuals among them did us excellent service as Volunteers, relief officers, and in other ways." All over the Seetamurhee sub-division, with one or two exceptions in Western Tirhoot, almost wholly in the Mozufferpore subdivision, and with very few exceptions throughout the districts of Chumparun and Sarun, planters gratuitously undertook the administration of the relief circles, and have zealously and faithfully performed the arduous functions of that very responsible office. The planters of Chumparun, without a single exception, expended large sums, some as much as £1,000 each, in the purchase of grain for the relief of the native population of their own estates; several of the Tirhoot planters established nurseries of abandoned and orphan children, which were under the gentle-handed supervision of their wives, and, as they always do, the planters' doors stood wide open for all comers; the longer the visit the warmer the welcome.—Yours, &c.,

Brigthon, Aug. 4. ARCHD FORBES.

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OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

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DUSART'S LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP SOLUTION, are prime order reconstituents.

They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.

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It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anœmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

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An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

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Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

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It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anemia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.

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POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and B[illegible] all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices.

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Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

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This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium ....£ 710,385
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Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

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Fire Premiums for 1852............£ 76,925
Do. 1862............£300,690
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POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

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Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,802,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 8, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital ....£ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ....£ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

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After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 10,910, assuring £9,717,589-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12- 0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... ... £967,709- 3- 5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

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3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

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The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
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